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MIDDLE CLASSISM

THE HOPE OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY S. P.

Working Class Revolution Discounted For Votes of Disgruntled and Disabled "Radicals"—Newark Workingman Expresses Gains.

Newark, N. J., October 25.—There was joy in the Socialist Party camp in New York State when Hearst captured the democratic convention. Solomon, in all his wisdom as a politician was outdone when that camp thereupon uttered themselves in the following language: "Hearst has compromised with bossism. He can't steal some of our thunder now; we lose no middle class radical votes to him this time."

The same thing occurred in trust-owned New Jersey, when the Colby-Fagin-Reform combination went down in defeat at the primaries before the mailed veterans of the Republican machine. Then, too, the members of the Socialist party in this state beamed with delight. Their middle class votes were safe. Colbyism and every other form of radical middle-classism would flock back to their standards. "Now," said they, "we will give them unity agitators a lesson." "De Leonism" would be squelched!

Barrelessly did the local Socialist partyites play the middle class game. They wrote letters to the newspapers in which they made bids for the radical middle class vote, extolling in order to do so, the property-owning, business, church-going and philanthropic qualifications of their candidate for Mayor in true capitalist style. They pushed the middle class man, Strobel, forward here, just as they are doing in New York in the persons of Stokes and Hillquit, while relegating the working class to the rear.

Like everything else that is rotten and crooked, the middle class game was carried too far. Strobel came out for local election, to the disgust of the principal supporters of the Socialist party, the brewery workers, who have since denounced Strobel and repudiated the rest of his ticket.

In addition to the foregoing, the Socialist Labor Party men have taken advantage of this status of affairs to make matters clear. The following from the Newark Evening News of October 26, is self-explanatory:

SOCIALISM DEFENDED.

Patrick L. Quinlan Declares that it Means Much More Than Mere Politics.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir—Two weeks ago I read in your paper a letter signed "Socialist," and as no one has seen fit to answer the ridiculous statements that were made in it, I now ask for sufficient space in the News for a reply.

It seems plain that the writer of that communication endeavors in an underhand way to besmirch the Socialist party and have it inferred by the people who read his screed that the Socialists were merely a third political party in Essex County, and that in Newark the movement simply embraced petty reform. "Political party" nowadays seems to mean nothing but an aggregation of unscrupulous men split into two factions, a bodiless, and calling themselves Republicans and Democrats. The war cries of these two parties are usually tariff and ruin; their main object in seeking office is graft and the general all-around plunder of the citizens whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Now, the Socialist Labor party was organized fifteen years or more ago, not as a political party, as I have described them above, or as a mere third party, as "Socialist" would have it. Hearstism, Colbyism, etc., represent the discontented elements among small business people and the so-called middle class. It is not so with the Socialist Labor party. The political quarrels, the dying gasp of the middle class, have no part in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Labor party is the political expression of the revolutionary working class of America. The Socialist Labor party does not advocate reforms of any kind. Reformers as a rule are the greatest soundrels of them all. The drink question, the railroad and franchise questions are not part of the Socialist Labor party's platform.

The drink evils and all the other evils that society bears to-day are the logical products of the private ownership of the wealth—land, mines and machinery—of the country. When the means of produc-

THE PARTING OF THE ROADS.

As election day draws near, clearer and clearer to sight lie the roads that part at the hustings, and one or the other of which the voter is bound to take.

Essentially the same conditions prevail in all the States of the Union. The conditions that prevail in New York are typical of all. Being typical, by considering the roads that part from the hustings in this State the roads that part from the hustings in all others are likewise considered.

One of the roads, the first to strike the sight, bears the sign-board of the Republican party. The gate-men on that road present an appearance puzzling to the mind. Their dress is faultless; 'tis after the latest fashion; pressed are their trousers; spotless their linen; choice the material of their coats and overcoats; sleek their stovepipe hats; and on their fingers and shirtrivets there sparkle genuine gems of purest ray serene;—and yet, what is that that protrudes from their pockets? What? Burglars' jimnies, forgers' implements, Bibles replete of perjured kisses—in short complete criminals' kits. This is the element alluded to in the presentment of the April grand jury, setting forth that, if it indicted the insurance officials, "it would have to indict all the leading officers of the leading financial institutions in the city and State." They are gathered around Hughes, the Republican standard-bearer in New York, who typifies the Republican standard-bearers the land over.—He who enters that road enters the road of riot and rottenness.

The second road bears the signboard of the Democratic party. The gate-men there present a somewhat different appearance. They are a motley crowd. Less faultless is the dress of most of them. Their clothes bear testimony to a struggle in which they were worsted, their features loudly proclaim the fact that the struggle was not an elevating but a degrading one. Their pockets are jimmyless, but bear the evidence of once having been full-equipped with the burglars' implements, and of having been torn open by their Republican adversaries in a scuffle for the possession of their criminal contents. This motley crowd is gathered around the jimmy-full Hearst, the Democratic standard-bearer in New York, who typifies the Democratic standard-bearers the land over.—He who enters that road enters the road of rottenness and riot.

The entrance to the third road is manned by the Socialist party officialdom—a peculiar rabble-rouse made up conspicuously of shyster lawyers, and craft Union grafters. The combination of these two elements explains the leading characteristic of the bunch—guile, not free from visionariness; visionariness, not free from guile. The bunch is the latest and the degenerate manifestation of the bomb-throwing Anarchist. The bomb-throwing Anarchist imagines a mass Revolution possible through the individual exercise of physical force; in other words, he ignores the necessity of ORGANIZED force for the overthrow of tyranny. The degenerate manifestation of the bomb-throwing Anarchist, the Socialist party officialdom, imagines the mass Revolution of the proletariat possible through a ballot, the counting of which is in the hands of the Capitalist Class; in other words, the Socialist party officialdom, just as the bomb-throwing Anarchist ignores the necessity of ORGANIZED force for the enforcement of the ballot that demands the overthrow of capitalism. The result in both instances is identical. Led by the bomb-throwing Anarchist the disorganized proletariat is slaughtered in its boots; led by the Socialist party officialdom the industrially disorganized and, therefore, powerless proletariat will, as has been well stated by a correspondent, "be mowed down in windows" on the streets of the cities of the land. The parallel between the bomb-throwing Anarchist and the Socialist party officialdom ends, however, there. Beyond that, the two are not to be compared without insult to the former. The characteristic of the bomb-throwing Anarchist is abnegation to the point of self-immolation;—though the proletariat that he may attract pay for their folly with their lives, he dies with them, a hero worthy of wiser tactics. The characteristic of the Socialist party officialdom is cynic selfishness;—

THE PARTING OF THE ROADS.

Workers of the World and offering to fraternize with it.

Fraternally,
Frank J. Milechik,
Recording Secretary,
Jerome Miners' Union.

OTHER LOCALS ALSO ACT.

Other locals besides the miners have also acted on the last I. W. W. convention. Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the Daily People has published resolutions condemnatory of Sherman, Mahoney, McDonald, et al., from Tonopah (Nevada). Local 325, Denver Local 125, Cleveland Tobacco Workers' Local 80, Houston (Texas) Local 270, Seattle Local 178, Milwaukee Joint Locals 123, 54 and 219, Minneapolis Scandinavian Local 360, San Pedro (Cal.) Local 195, Vallejo (Cal.) Local 283, Oakland (Cal.) Local 233, Eureka (Cal.) Industrial Union 330, Spokane Local No. 223, Buffalo Machinists Local 43 and Newark Scandinavian Machinists Local 24.

The New York District Council is vigorously pushing the work of organization; and will probably elect a paid secretary to attend to the demand for same.

See page three for more I. W. W. news.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS

Hear Socialist Labor Party Speakers at Rousing Meeting.

Imperial, Pa., October 24.—On Monday evening the 22nd Inst., Branch Imperial of Section Allegheny County, Pa., held a public meeting in the largest hall in this big mining town. All things considered, this was a very successful meeting and we hope to repeat it soon again.

E. J. Drummond was chairman and D. E. Gilchrist, organizer of Section Allegheny County, was the speaker. John Desmond, our candidate for Governor, was billed to speak, but was compelled to work for his capitalist master until the hour was too late to attend the meeting.

This was disappointing in the extreme as Desmond is a fine type of the

JACKSON MEETINGS

IN WESTERN NEW YORK GOOD, DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

Cortland, Waverly, Elmira and Corning Workers Turn Out To Hear Socialist Labor Party Candidates for Governor—Mayor Brockway's Probable Discomfiture—Working Class Poverty.

Hornell, October 24.—Thomas H. Jackson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, accompanied by Daniel J. Scannell, of Brooklyn, was in this city to-day, on his tour of the Western cities and towns of the State. He will speak here to-night. In conversation he told of the results of his trip since leaving Oneonta. In many respects, his observations touching on the poverty of the working class are like those of Rudolph Katz, State Organizer, who was in this vicinity a few weeks ago. He found them often "hard up" and unable to pay for a subscription to the Weekly People. Rain has had a bad effect on meetings; but, nevertheless, good ones are being held. Said Jackson:

"After leaving Oneonta, we passed on to Norwich and Cortland. At the former place a small crowd collected; but at the latter a good meeting was held. Only six booklets were sold in Cortland, however; the workers there

proletaire and an aggressive and forceful speaker.

Gilchrist delivered a fine address and satisfied the coal miners present that they should vote the S. L. P. ticket straight. There were several ladies present. The Imperial Brass Band, a new musical organization composed of young workmen and boys, furnished music for this occasion. Our comrades are well pleased with the success of the affair and express a desire for many repetitions of the same. E. J. G.

MINERS HEARD FROM

Attempts of Reaction to Split W. F. M. Unavailing.

McDonald and Mahoney Turned Down by Butte Workmen—Jerome, Arizona, Local for New Board—Support Pledged by Locals in All Parts of the Country.

Butte, Mont., October 25.—Daniel McDonald attempted to secure the endorsement of the Butte Workmen's Union for Sherman, but he failed. His resolution was laid on the table. The Workmen's Union has over 300 members and is one of the most progressive organizations in the I. W. W. Everything possible is being done here to inform the membership of the facts, although the elements making for disruption are strong.

Mahoney has been here. He was especially emphatic in his denunciation of the stenographic report, evidently fearing exposure of his actions in the convention.

JEROME MINERS' UNION FOR NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Jerome, Ariz., October 17.—I am instructed to inform the Daily People that at a regular meeting of Jerome Miners' Union No. 101, it was moved and unanimously carried that Jerome Miners' Union No. 101 hereby recognizes and endorses the General Executive Board of the Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, namely: W. E. Trautmann, Vincent St. John, F. E. Heslewood, G. Malchale, A. L. Cole and Eugene Fischer.

I am further instructed to forward to the above General Executive Board a translation of a communication from the Grand Mexican League of Railroad Employees endorsing the Industrial

DEMAND FOR LABOR

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO IN MINNESOTA AND S. DAKOTA.

Workingmen Deceived Into Leaving Cities to Work On Railroads and Harvest Fields—Jobs Not As Represented; Wages, Ditto—The Experiences of One of Them.

Barret, Grant Co., Minn., Oct. 24.—About two months ago I left Minneapolis, where I make my home and pay rent to the capitalists.

There, the press appeared with long articles about "The great demand for labor" in every branch of industry, and particularly about the scarcity of workmen on the railroads and in the harvest fields of Minn. and South Dakota. Wages ranged from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per day, according to these articles.

As I could not get a job in Minneapolis at wages sufficient to live decently, for my wife and myself, I ventured to try the railroad work; so I bought a ticket in an employment office in Minneapolis, to work on the construction of the "Soo Line." I hired out for "Teamster" at \$40 per month and board. When I got to the depot, I found out I was not alone but was to go to my destination with about 40 men altogether, who had also sold their labor power to the same company. We were put into an "extra car," and off we went to Hoffman, the place we were to work.

When we got to the company's camp we saw the foreman. I gave him my ticket. He said he had all the men he wanted to drive teams; but told me he would give me a job to work on the Dump at \$2 per day. As I had not done that kind of work before, and it looked very dangerous, I did not go to work there. Many of the other men did not go to work either, as they were not treated as they were promised. Those who worked there by the day, said they averaged about five days per week; so after paying for board at \$4 per week, the balance is not so great as the wages and board promised in the city.

We now "hiked" it to the nearest town (Barret) where I and a few others hired out to farmers at \$2.50 per day to help stack the grain. This portion of the country comprises mostly middle class farmers, who, together with their hired help work very hard and long hours.

I worked one week stacking, which is about the average time for that kind of work here. My boss called me for breakfast at 5 o'clock in the morning. We worked from 6 o'clock until after sundown. Then we had our supper at about 9 o'clock. But this did not end the day's work for the farmer. He has all kinds of chores to do, such as milking the cows, feeding the horses, etc. Talk about child slavery in the cities! It is not in it with the lot of the farmers' children.

My boss has 4 children ranging from about 5 to 16 years of age. 3 of them, together with his overworked wife, helped to pick bundles in the field all day and get meals ready at that. This is only an illustration of what goes on on most of the farms. The farmers, in order to save their property—their mortgaged homes—from confiscation by the larger capitalists—the farmers, in order to keep themselves out of the great army of the wage working class, are working themselves, wives and children to death, thereby leaving most of those who go to the harvest field looking for work, on the tramp, and finding women and children doing the work.

Although these farmers work long side of their "hired man" their material interest is plain. Any one who believes that the interests of the farmer and wage worker are alike should go and work for the farmer. The farmer wants to have you work for board only, if he can get the proletariat to do so; and the proletariat wants to earn all that it is possible for him to get. The middle class exploiter is also the most relentless slave driver I have ever worked for; and there is where the class struggle appears.

After stacking, threshing begins; and so we had to look for some one who had use for us for that purpose.

But here wages went down from \$2.50 to \$2.25 and \$2 per day. Anyone who has worked around the threshing machine knows what intolerable conditions the worker must stand. I have now been with this machine 43 days, at \$2.25 per day; and only got in 23 days, which we

DEMAND FOR LABOR

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AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.

(Continued from last week.)

CAUSES OF RENEWED VITALITY IN LABOR MOVEMENT—THE UNEMPLOYED.

The cause of this renewed vitality was not far to seek. As the Civil War, aided by the wonderful resources, actual and prospective, of Capitalism, had enthroned the latter, so also had it aided in developing the working class and its organizations. The war, by necessitating the accumulation of vast war loans aggregating three billions of dollars, and the creation of large plants for the production of vessels and military supplies of all kinds, had made the concentration of capital a requisite to its success; so also had it made the industrial and military mobilization of men—the laborers generally,—a necessity for the same purpose. The result was that at the conclusion of the war, the financial and corporate interests of the country were well massed, while the nucleus of the present permanent army of the unemployed was turned loose upon the disbandment of the opposing hosts. Of the entrenchment of capitalist interests in this country, subsequent to the Civil War, we shall soon have ample evidence; the army of the unemployed will concern us at present.

According to Moody's "Land and Labor in the United States," 1890 found the country suffering from the panic of the year 1857, which was unusually severe. "Overproduction" and unemployment were the rule. But upon the advent of the war all this changed. "All the idle men in our country were quickly brought into government service. . . . The result was that the large stocks on hand quickly disappeared before the consumption of our masses. . . . This general and active consumption created an immense trade and traffic of every nature, giving activity and prosperity to every interest." With the disbandment of the warring forces, however, all this changed—then the obverse side of the medal was brought into view. Says Moody, "When the war closed three and one-half millions of men and women in the North alone, who had been employed in the armies, and in their support, were thrown out of employment and into idleness. It was at this point, when this great deluge of idleness came upon us, that our difficulties (the panic of 1873—J. E.) began." The marvelous mechanical achievements, so glowingly extolled by Wells, also contributed their results to the unemployed situation. Moody calculated that in 1875, there were no less than 200,000 unemployed in the state of Massachusetts, which was then one of the most highly developed industrial states of the Union.

THE POLITICAL DOMINATION OF LABOR.

As said before it was during this period that the corporate interests of the country attained the zenith of their control, making of labor a political as well as an economic slave; thereby driving the members of the working class ever closer together. Of this political and economic domination much can be said; but a few striking instances will suffice to illustrate.

In 1873, the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, in its fourth annual report, had this to say regarding the corporations and political domination:

"Legislation at present is almost devoted to the purposes of aggregated wealth, whether in the form of railroads, of manufactures, or numerous other monetary interests. The time of legislatures, national and state, is occupied almost exclusively with the considerations of questions how to increase the facilities by which capital may be accumulated, while very little time or thought is given to the question how the laborer can, by lessened work-time and increased means achieve that education which shall elevate him to a truer manhood."

That this was no ill-natured complaint, or an unfounded criticism, may be judged from the Congressional land grants to railroads up to June 30, 1850. According to Moody's "Land and Labor in the United States," these aggregated 255,000,000 acres; "or about fifty million acres less than" the thirteen original states of the union: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Here was land sufficient for a half-dozen European empires given away; most of it fraudulently. Moody characterizes the transaction as "the gift of the government by the plunder of the people." He held that "This monstrous exhibition of our government fatuousness, or corruption, will become the wonder of the nations, and pass into history as the monster fraud of the century." One of the results of this corrupt legislation "was to destroy the beneficial effects of the Homestead land act; and give rise to many land scandals and wars, some of which are now being thrashed out, to the consternation and demoralization of the country. Thus did capitalism triumph politically. Economically it was the same.

LABOR'S DEPENDENCE INCREASES.

Dwelling upon the effects of concentration upon labor during the generation following the Civil War, David A. Wells, who has already been referred to and whom we promised to consider in this connection, said in 1880:

"Co-incident with and as a result of this change in the methods of production, the modern manufacturing system has been brought into a condition analogous to that of a military organization, in which the individual no longer works as independently as formerly, but as a private in the ranks, obeying orders, keeping step, as it were, to the tap of the drum, and having nothing to say as to the plan of his work, of its final completion, or of its use and distribution."

Other writers, notably the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, in his "Social Studies," published in 1886, presents the same ideas a little more specifically and fully, in these words:

"The whole condition of industrial labor has changed in our country. Contrast the state of such labor a century ago with what it is now. Then the handicraftsman worked in his own home, surrounded by his family, upon a task whose processes he had completely mastered. He had thus a sense of interest and pride in his work being well and thoroughly done. Now he leaves his home early and returns to it late, working during the day in a huge factory with several other men. The sub-division of labor gives him only a bit of the whole process to do, where the work is still done by hand, whether it be the making of a shoe or a piano. . . . He sees no product of his skill growing into finished shape in his hands. . . . Steam machinery is slowly taking out of his hands even this fragment of intelligent work. . . . Man is reduced to being the tender of a steel automaton, which thinks and plans and combines with marvelous power, leaving him only the task of supplying it with the raw material, and of oiling and cleaning it."

Newton further observes:

"The factory system is a new feudalism, in which no master deals directly with his hands. Superintendents, managers, and 'bosses' stand between him and them. He does not know them—they do not know him. The old common feeling is disappearing. . . . A further aggravating feature of this problem is the increasing tendency of capital to associated action. What little knowledge of his employees or sympathy with his employees the individual manufacturer might have is wholly lost in the case of a corporation. To the stock-holders of a great joint-stock corporation, many of whom are never on the spot, the hundreds of laborers are simply 'hands'—as to whose possession of hearts or minds or souls the by-laws rarely take cognizance."

EVEN FARMING AFFECTED.

Even farming did not escape the wonderful mechanical inventions and concentration of this wonderful era. Moody, dwelling on the effects of machinery, large capital and acreage in farming, shows that they have given rise to tenantry, bankruptcy, emigration to the cities, and a condition analogous to the factory system, as above described. Said he, in 1883, on the latter point:

"Fifty years ago the bonanza farm was unknown. Then there were no huge tracts of our best lands cultivated without a family roof-tree upon its whole extent—without woman or child, or other indication of home; where for a portion of the year were to be found laborers only, under the eye of an overseer, himself a hireling, with cattle and machinery; and where, for the remainder of the twelve months the human cattle were not permitted to remain but were driven forth, and the quadrupeds only, with the machinery, were kept and housed and cared for by the least number of laborers

that were able to do the work. But these monster estates are now numbered by tens of thousands."

PRICES SOAR HIGHER THAN WAGES.

One more illustration of the complete political and economic subjugation of the working class during this period, and then we shall conclude under this head.

During the very generation whose marvelous inventive achievements and wealth productiveness David A. Wells extolled so eloquently, Carroll D. Wright, in "The Princeton Review" for July, 1882, said, that from 1890 to 1878 there was an average increase of wages of 24.4 per cent., and of prices 14.9 per cent., that from 1878 to December, 1881, there was an average annual increase of wages of 6.9 and in prices an average increase of 21 per cent.; and that covering the whole period of twenty-one years there was an increase in wages of 31.2 per cent., and in prices of 41.3 per cent. In other words between 1860 and 1881, the former "a dead level," the latter a year of "general prosperity," the workingman had suffered a reduction of 7.2 per cent. in purchasing power, despite the fact that his productive abilities had been increased many hundredfold by marvelous machinery. It was during this period that the foundations were laid for the billionnaire-producing trust, and the modern labor movement was revived.

Thus it was that the labor movement again took deeper root and flourished once more. With the political and economic domination of the capitalist class, with its host of evils, such as lack of legislative relief or assistance, unemployment, destruction of skill and small farming, loss of independence, reduced purchasing power, concentration in large establishments, alienation of employer and employee, and the corporate tendency to widen the chasm between capitalist and laborer, confronting them, the members of the working class were once more made conscious of the fact that they had interests separate and distinct from those of other classes of the community; and once more, as a result, did the mutual sympathies and aspirations arising therefrom tend to hasten and strengthen common action among them. The labor movement fluctuates, but never dies; its apparent demise is the lull that precedes a more vigorous growth.

CHAPTER VII.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Especially was vigorous growth the case with the Knights of Labor, with which the modern national labor movement may truly be said to have begun. The Knights of Labor was organized in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, 1869, by Uriah Stevens, a tailor who is reputed to have been influenced in his work by the "Communist Manifesto." The Knights of Labor was a secret organization, composed of local assemblies, controlled by a general assembly and a master workman. The Knights of Labor sought to unite every branch of skilled and unskilled labor. To this end, centralization of power was deemed indispensable and essential. The Knights of Labor motto was "An injury to one is the concern of all"; its method the sympathetic strike and boycott by all for one and one for all.

The Rev. T. Edwin Brown, in his "Studies on Modern Socialism and Labor Problems," published in 1886, says of the Knights of Labor: "This was a secret, though, it is said not an oath-bound society. Its aim is broader than that of the trades unions. It believes that the interests of labor are common interests, and that the alliance of one trade with other trades is an alliance not-entangling but helpful. It admits women to membership. It excludes only lawyers, bankers, professional gamblers, stock jobbers, and those who, in whole or in part or through any member of their family, make their living by the manufacture or sale of intoxicants. It affiliates with labor unions and makes their cause its own, though it does not directly control them. Its National Assembly at the last two sessions contained delegates whose occupations embraced medicine, the pulpit, journalism, teaching, manufacturing, trading, and many of the skilled and prominent trades and handicrafts." It has assemblies in almost every state, in the Canadas, in England, Scotland, Belgium, and France. The window-glass workers of this country, England and Belgium are a constituent part of the Order. It has now more than five thousand local assemblies in the United States."

Prof. Richard T. Ely, in his "The Labor Movement in America," makes these statements regarding the Knights of Labor: "Those who originated it; and have given to it its animus, have sought to organize a society which should embrace all branches of skilled and unskilled labor, for mutual protection, for the promotion of industrial and social education among the masses, and for the attainment of public and private reforms. There is provided room within the order for separate trades-unions, with their own rules and regulations, united by a federal tie, as well as those outside of any unions. . . . They reason correctly that if they can elevate the

* Art. "American Labor Organizations," Richard T. Hinton, "N. A. Review." Vol. CXL, p. 58.

lowest stratum, they will raise all other strata." Ely, on p. 78 of the work named above, appends the following foot note, which gives an insight, not only into the spirit of the Knights of Labor, but of the labor movement of the eighties of the last century: "Mr. Powderly explains well the present situation in these words, taken from the New York Sun of March 29, 1886: 'With the introduction of labor-saving machinery the trade was all cut up, so that a man who had served an apprenticeship of five years might be brought in competition with a machine run by a boy, and a boy would do the most and the best. I saw that labor-saving machinery was bringing the machinist down to the level of a day laborer, and soon they would be on a level. My aim was to dignify the laborer.' In the same article he mentions the fact that his greatest difficulty in inducing the machinists and blacksmiths to join the Knights of Labor lay in the contempt with which they looked upon other workers. This is characteristic of the narrow spirit which formerly separated the various trades." Ely lauds the Knights for doing the then debatable thing of enrolling women, and the unheard thing of organizing negroes; for which latter they suffered the bitterest hostility in the South. Browne also refers to their commendable anti-expulsion attitude on the Chinese question.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MEANS SOCIALISM.

Commenting on their principles and attitude Ely says: "The declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor means, undoubtedly, Socialism, if one draws the logical conclusions of their statements, and one might be inclined to class them all as socialists at once; but this would be a serious mistake. They do not bring their socialism forward prominently; many do not even see that their principles imply socialism; some of them are violently opposed to the theory itself, and many more to the name; while some do not think at all on the subject." That this is correct may be judged from the declaration of principles and the utterances of prominent Knights of Labor men and organizations. While the Knights of Labor believed in arbitration "for the purpose of strengthening the bond of sympathy between employer and employee," to quote its declaration of principles, it did not express a belief in their mutual interests. In fact, the Knights of Labor's recognition of the interdependence of all branches of labor, backed by the sympathetic strike, made it very Socialistic. The fact is further emphasized by its declaration in favor of the public ownership of telephones, telegraphs and railroads, and its faith in co-operation as a means to "supercede the wage system." Some of the utterances of Victor Drury, whose "The Policy of the Labor Movement," consisting of fourteen lectures "first delivered as far back as 1869," was a sort of Knights of Labor textbook, were decidedly socialistic. He laid down three axiomatic principles: (1) That labor creates all wealth. (2) That all wealth belongs to those who create it. (3) That the productive capacity of society is superior to the consumptive capacity of society. From these he argued in favor of a utopian co-operative system of society in which the producers would own all the wealth and capital. During his argument, Drury developed some plainly socialist thoughts. Defining capital, Drury says: "Capital, which, from its very nature, should have been an assistant to the worker, has been, in reality, converted into an oppressor, from the fact that through its agency the proprietors of capital, who are called capitalists, have confiscated a part of the results of his labor, and have monopolized that which, in justice, belonged to the worker; hence capital has been an instrument in the hands of the capitalist which has been used to the detriment of the worker; and capital and capitalists have been used as interchangeable and synonymous terms."

"If, then, the definition of capital which we here present be correct, it necessarily leads to the correction of a grave error into which have fallen many of the exponents of the labor movement, who assert that 'capital is an enemy of labor.' That assertion is manifestly absurd, and proves that those who make the assertion are deficient in the power of analysis. When they say that capital is an enemy to labor, they merely mean that the proprietor of capital, i. e., the capitalist, is an enemy to the laborer."

"Between the capitalist and the laborer, enmity, that is, non-identity of interest, may and does exist; but between capital and labor there can be no enmity; their interests are identical, and necessarily so, for they are one and inseparable; the labor of to-day is not only capital to-day, but the unconsumed product of the labor of to-day becomes the capital of the future. The comprehension of this simple fact is very necessary to enable us to see the distinction which is to be drawn between the capitalist and capital."

True and inspiring words every one of them; but no truer nor more inspiring than was the motto of "The Gray and the Blue of the Knights of Labor," an organization of Union and Confederate army veterans—"Capital divided, labor unites us."

* Ely's "The Labor Movement in America," p. 139.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

TO THE POINT

A Socialist Party I. W. W. Man On the Chicago Pure and Simple Socialists.

The following letter to General Secretary, Wm. E. Trautmann, from a Socialist Party member, is premonitory of the wrath to come:—

Comrade Trautmann:—

As a "Member at large" of the I. W. W., I drop you a couple of dollars, to lessen, in a small measure, the adverse state at the Industrial Organization, by some of the "Pure and Simple" Socialist Party leaders and advisers of Cook County, who, by their approval of the shaggy of Sherman and his gang, have shown little or no respect for the facts in the case.

Our very much-breckenized county secretary, who is exceedingly long on talk, without saying much, and who is generally very funny, puffs a long winded hemorrhage, treating on the Socialist movement internationally, nationally and from a state viewpoint, and wittily concludes that the future is bright, in view of the fact that the I. W. W. "fired" its president for spending "a few dollars for lodging." Most likely he received this information from the Chicago Chronicle.

The rot, written by Editor Mance, in the "Chicago Socialist," under the caption of "To take and hold," in its issue of Oct. 13th, recalls to my memory, a conversation I had with this gentleman in the office of the "Chicago Socialist," a year ago last September and about three months after the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, immediately after I landed here from the

state of Washington, a looser in a "pure and simple" operators' strike with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways. On this occasion there was a bunch of Socialists in the office, belaboring the I. W. W. This was rather surprising to me, being from the West, and I got into the conversation, and declared that I was an Industrial Worker from the starting of the organization—in fact, had been one all my life. This brought Mance to the front, who stated that he was a member and had a card in his pocket, but that he was against De Leonism, etc. I told Mr. Mance that had an air of the scab who declared "that he was a union man but would not join that damn union on account of the fellows that are in it," so often puffed at me in my experience as a union organizer. It was particularly relaxing to me, on account of just leaving the ground, where we lost out in the G. N. N. P. strike, not on account of the companies being able to fill our places with non-union scabs, but that we were beaten down and out by the wholesale scabbery of the other railroad unions, which action completely routed the striking telegraphers, and ended in forcing the strikers to become scabs themselves. That it was a fact that the conductors of the wayfreights in some instances, carried as high as \$1,000 to be used in making change, in delivering freight to merchants, located on the line, that others, moved their trains by the use of the

telephone where the telegraph was employed before the strike, and still others entered the telegraph offices and wrote out their own clearance before leaving a terminal; that the baggage men loaded and checked the baggage, waybilled the same; that the express messengers waybilled, loaded and unloaded the express, and, like the conductors, carried money in order to make the proper change to the merchants; that every trainman from the rear brakeman to the engineer assisted in doing the striking operator and agent's work, even accepting orders from the scab operator, and making extra efforts to keep their trains on time, in which they were successful. This they did under written instructions from W. J. McMillan, Chairman of the General Committee O. R. C. at St. Paul, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief O. R. C. at Cedar Rapids Ia. (A copy of each letter I have in my possession.) And furthermore, when the operators were beaten down and out, after a month's struggle, some of them reduced to a point of poverty, as if to add insult to injury, this same McMillan in his official capacity, issued a circular to the "Brother" conductors a verbatim copy of which I have in my possession reads to this effect:

"Mr. Slade has notified me that a number of our conductors are carrying members of the O. R. T., without transportation. This must be discontinued, or a number of our brothers will be taken out of the service" signed "W. J. McMillan, Chairman of Gen'l. Com."

The companies were bent upon persecuting the defeated and blacklisted operators and sought and effectively gained the aid of the O. R. C. for this purpose, for in many instances these

instructions were carried out to a "T" and were used as authority in doing so. As a consequence not a few of the impoverished agents and operators were forced to "take to the ties."

But one peculiar feature of this whole affair that struck me was the Vice-Presidents, organizers, deputies, grand deputies, grand-grand deputies, greater than grand deputies, and all others connected with craft unionism, grand and ungrand, who, like the craft union Socialist, is looking for federation—"if it is the right kind"—took to the pullman berth with passage paid in advance, while the striking operator took to the ties. I asked Mr. Mance if this was not working class unionism with a vengeance. To this he shrugged his shoulders and flippantly replied:—"Oh, the railroad men were always a set of scabs!"

This is the "argument" of every craft union Socialist, who entertains but a superficial knowledge of what unionism is. It is the yelp of every craft union man, big and little, whom I have ever met in the Socialist Party, whose "union experience" has been limited to committee work at \$5.00 per diem and expenses, continental and transcontinental trips to union congresses, in the interests of some "safe and sane" and "skilled" craft. However it offers cold comfort to the wage earner, who has felt the effects of craft dividing unionism, in the shape of the lance-like railroad black-list, with its blood-hound qualities—resulting in driving from the field of opportunity to seek out an existence for self and family, many a railroad wage-slave, and not infrequently to the list of confirmed scabs or a drunkard's grave.

Craft Unionism is a scab-breeding affair.

Mance and his ilk of so-called union men do not contain the slightest idea that the railroad companies, being thoroughly compact, and practically a unit, employed, in a collective capacity, the most skilled executive ability on this continent, and have set aside the labor question, in a department, the same as they have the Department of Freight and Passenger rates; the Department of Maintenance of the Ways, etc., ad infinitum. What of the free trains served the O. R. C. and the B. L. E. yearly by the railroads for transportation to their annual conventions? If Mr. Mance will investigate he will find that even the various Express Companies, auxiliaries of the railroad companies, carry at half rates, the organ journals and all other literature of these two organizations. Why not extend a like favor to the other railroad crafts? Hence their great success in playing such organizations as the O. R. C. and B. L. E. the aristocracy of labor, against the other railway organizations. That which will be eventually accomplished thru the Citizen's Alliance, the Employers' Associations, etc., has been in force on the railroads for twenty years. What labor has gained heretofore has been on account of competition existing between employers. But what of the present and future?

The plain facts are that men like Mance and his kind in the Socialist party, while claiming to be members of the I. W. W., have been Judas-Isariot-like, knifing that organization since its inception.

If, as these men say, Industrial Unionism "of the right kind" is so good and De Leonism is so bad, why don't these worthies in the interest of Industrialism

participate in the affairs of the I. W. W., enter their councils and throw De Leon out bodily if they can prove to the working class that De Leon is an enemy of the working class. It would be more manfully at least than resorting to Mafia, dark-lantern methods.

After fifteen years in the labor movement I am forced to believe, that the slurs hurled at De Leon by this gentry are nothing more or less than petty personal prejudices, by those whom De Leon has scored, for these years, on account of their reactionary vagaries, in his efforts to keep the labor movement clear. In regard to Sherman, not hinting at his dishonesty, my ten minutes conversation with him plainly convinced me that he was no more capable of being President of an organization of the character of the I. W. W., than I am fit to lead an interplanetary expedition to the regions of Mars.

And the most gratifying phase of the whole thing is that the rank and file of the workers, are rapidly being educated to a point where they know who is a bona fide labor leader and who is of spurious calibre.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Lynch.
Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1906.

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MICHIGAN WORKINGMEN

KNOW YOUR POSITION AND INTEREST IN SOCIETY

Wage workers of Michigan, what will you vote at the coming election?

The vital question back of all campaigns, whether city, State, or national, is, who shall own and control the wealth of the country? Shall it be the class that produces, the wage workers, or the capitalists that do not? Fellow workers, do you realize that the power of your vote may as easily be used for as against your interest? How, then, must you vote so that your ballot be the means of bringing more bread and butter, not for a day but continually, into your house?

To answer this question from **Your Own Position as a Wage Worker**, you must take note of some facts that confront you.

If you carelessly ignore them, you will fall an easy victim to the machinations of those that benefit by deceiving you and, then, you are as helpless as a ship without a rudder upon a raging sea. They are:

1. Labor Produces All Wealth!
2. The tools of production and distribution are private property. You can not make your living without them. You must have permission from the owner of the tools before you can use them and your employer retains the lion's share of your products, allowing you, in wages, only as little as he can possibly give you.
3. This condition creates two classes of people: the wage working class, which lives from the part of its products paid to it as wages and the capitalist class, which lives upon that part of the products of the wage workers not paid to the latter.
4. The modern tools of production, such as the large factories with improved machinery, the telegraph, telephone, railroad, ships, etc., etc., are not the result of the efforts or intelligence of the present owners or shareholders. They are the result of the combined energy and intelligence of all preceding humanity.

5. The Machinery of Government. The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial powers are employed in behalf of those that control the means of life.

Every political party represents certain economic interests which it is pledged to support and defend by means of laws and otherwise.

You may feel inclined to ask, what has all this to do with my vote? Let us see. You are a wage worker, depending upon your wages as the only source of income; you desire to improve your condition and you intend to cast your ballot to bring about that result, so does every other workingman.

Your employer, and the whole class of capitalists, great and small, intend to use their ballot so that they will be benefited. Will a law enacted and enforced to promote better conditions for your boss, improve your own conditions? Think back to the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad strike, etc., and you will have to acknowledge that your experience tells you that it will not.

You will, then, acknowledge that better conditions for you, a wage worker, means that you should have more pay, shorter hours of work, better and more sanitary surroundings to work in, or, still better, the fruit of your toil.

With the Employer or Capitalist.

It is the opposite way: the less he pays, the harder and longer he works the wage worker, the more profit he will make.

For instance, if you work in a factory and change raw material into a finished article, at the end of your day's work you have added \$5.00 to its value, but receiving \$2.00 as wages for your work as the highest wages paid at your trade, your employer takes that amount from the \$5.00 for wages, from the \$3.00 produced by you in the shape of goods, or, worse, and hands it to you on pay day. Your employer retains the rest. If, by means of your vote, you desire to raise your wages to \$1.50 a day, your employer is 50 cents worse off. If he uses his vote to make it possible to keep \$1.50 for himself, there are only \$1.50 left for you.

The lesson is plain:

What is Good for the Wage Working Class is Bad for the Capitalist Class, and

Vice-Versa.

There is no common interest between the wage worker and his employer.

A workingman who votes for the party, or candidate, that upholds and defends the private ownership of the means of production, is voting himself into misery. If his vote shall count for better conditions for himself and family, he must vote for the party and its candidates that stands for the abolition

of class. Making the means of production the collective property of all the people, insures to each wage worker the full product of his labor.

The questions of taxation, primary election regulation and the other issues that are now advocated by the powers that be, are only of interest to the capitalists; it is a question between them as to who shall have the largest share of the spoils, of the value robbed from labor.

They all agree that the wage worker must be exploited.

And what class interests do the various parties represent?

The Republican Party stands for the maintenance of the present wage system. It stands solidly pledged for more profit at any cost.

Its candidates, from Governor down to constable, the best and the worst of them, the wise and the ignorant, be they capitalist or workingman, they all stand pledged to support and defend the laws and institutions that increase the profits and keep the wage workers in subjection.

They hold it is proper that trusts and corporations are managed for the benefit of a handful of owners at the sacrifice of life and limbs of their fellowmen. They hold that the misery and insecurity of employment of the wage worker is a natural, or, at least, a desirable condition. Low wages and hard work are considered by them as desirable or necessary so that the capitalist may sell his wares in foreign markets, or, at least, the portion of same the underpaid wage workers are not given a chance to consume at home.

They agree that injunctions, the policeman's club and the rifle shot shall be resorted to when workingmen go on strike for better conditions. When they refuse to submit to a reduction of wages and are locked-out as a result, the same arguments resorted to against them when on strike, become the favorite methods of procedure.

If that is what you want, vote that ticket straight.

The Democratic Party

is to-day fighting for the interests of the small capitalists and the fast disappearing middle class. It stands for the maintenance of the capitalist system. Its demands for smashing the trust, or of government ownership of railroads, etc., is dictated by the insufficiency of their small capital, antiquated machinery and poor facilities generally, to compete successfully with their large competitors. Its candidates are pledged to enact laws that will make it possible to get large profits out of small capital.

It agrees, therefore, with the Republicans that the wage workers must be exploited, and stands, par excellence, for small wages and longer hours. Hence, it can give nothing but greater misery to the wage working class. Have you forgotten how Democrats and Republicans alike have used the police force, the deputy sheriffs and the military as well as the courts to suppress your struggle for wages and conditions that would enable you to exist, to live?

Have you forgotten the Democratic ex-Governor Steiensenberg and his bulletin in the Coeur d'Alene mining region of Idaho? Have you forgotten Democratic ex-President Grover Cleveland and his method of suppressing the railroad strike of 1894?

Is that what you want? Very well, then, vote for it by voting the Democratic party ticket.

The Prohibition and All Other Reform Parties

are engaged in changing effects but leave untouched, in fact, they ignore, the cause of same. The drinking habit and other immoralities, are the direct outgrowth of the brutalizing conditions of capitalism, but, still, they agree with the two old parties that the wage worker should continue to exist in wage slavery, in this demoralizing bondage, prepared and enforced by capitalist exploitation. They, sensitively speaking, stand on their head and ask you to do likewise. They want to change conditions by reforming persons and while they condemn corruption, vice, etc., they themselves are beneficiaries of same.

The Socialist Labor Party

stands for the unconditional surrender of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class to the wage working class.

The S. L. P. holds that these tools are the product of the whole nation and that, therefore, all the people should own them collectively. The S. L. P. claims that this full product—or its equivalent—should go to the producer, the wage worker, that profit is robbery.

It holds that all improvements in the conditions of the wage working class

must be the result of the conscious efforts of that class.

It recognizes that there is no interest held in common between the exploiter, the capitalist, and the exploited, the wage worker. There is a struggle going on in society between these two antagonistic classes. It, therefore, teaches, promotes and defends the class interest of every wage worker against all its enemies; against the respective individual aspirants for capitalistic advantages as well as against the individual capitalists and the whole class of them. The S. L. P. aims to develop a man behind the vote!

If you recognize that you are a wage slave and want to become free, vote the ticket of your class.

If you want shorter hours and higher wages in order to become stronger and more able to fight capitalism and its effects, express it by a vote for the Socialist Labor Party.

If You Want to Make Your Ballot Count

for your own interest, shake off ignorance and superstition, become immune of the hypnotic influence of capitalism.

Remember your masters appear great only because you are on your knees. Rise, take your place in the ranks of the army of emancipation; fall in line; work and agitate for the S. L. P.

VOTE THIS TICKET STRAIGHT.

State Ticket.
Governor
H. RICHTER
Lieutenant Governor
H. HUBER
Secretary of State
W. HOAG
Treasurer
S. B. COWLES
Auditor General
A. LOUWET
Commissioner of State Land Office
A. E. CLEMENT
Attorney General
E. BARSTOW
Superintendent of Public Instruction
G. YOUNG
Member of State Board of Education
H. ULBRIGHT

ORGANIZER BERNINE.

Continues to Reach New Jersey Wage Slaves With S. L. P. Message.

New Brunswick, N. J., October 22.—I arrived in Elizabeth on Wednesday and met several I. W. W. members who took me to their rooms, where an informal discussion of the convention took place. I listened while the matter of the deposing of the President was discussed; the majority taking the position that the abolishment of that office was a good thing. In fact, only two men seemed to think that a great crime had been committed in doing away with the figure head; also laying considerable stress upon the striking out of the ritual.

Finally, I was called upon, and thinking the opposition honest, but confused, I took considerable pains to point out that, savage man, barbarous man and semi-civilized man, could not grasp ideals unless they were expressed in concrete forms; therefore the need of symbols, rituals and personifications. But, civilized man did not need these to express ideals; in short, that an enlightened working class need not be reflected in a monarch, king or president.

One F. Burgholz, who was one of the two in favor of retaining the Presidency, took his seat, saying he was not convinced and gave notice that he was no longer a member of the I. W. W., and would proceed to organize against it. Burgholz, I am informed is an expelled member of the S. L. P. and generally disgruntled. This city (Elizabeth) is in need of good speakers. Lying so near New York it ought not be difficult for the comrades there to help. The Section is aggressive and fully alive. I spoke twice in front of the Singer Sewing Machine works, where eight thousand slaves are employed. At the second meeting the men hurriedly took their lunch so as to listen to what was said and stayed until the last minute; quite a number bought pamphlets. There was no time for questions as they have barely three quarters of an hour, nearly every moment of which was occupied by the speakers; the men coming to the stack of books and leaving their nickels so that the speaker had full swing. Here is one of the best points in New Jersey for agitation.

One man at the Singer works wondered where the Socialist Labor Party men got their education. I answered by saying that E. B. Dillon was a glass blower who spent night after night in studying Socialist Labor Party literature; that Philip Veal, a slave of the mine, had no education except that received from the Socialist Labor Party; that Frank Young, eight years ago could not read nor write; but the Socialist Labor Party had made a finished scholar of this blacksmith's helper; and now we expected to get at least fifty men out the Singer plant who would stand at the factory gates talking for the I. W. W. and S. L. P.

Theo. Bernine.
State Organizer.

BULLETIN NO. 3

OF I. W. W. WILL BE MOST ENCOURAGING TO MEMBERSHIP.

Will Contain Mass of Ringing Resolutions From All Parts of Country and Canada—Advisory Board and What It Seeks to Do.

Chicago, Ill., October 26.—When Bulletin No. 3 of the Industrial Workers of the World reaches the rank and file the revolutionary workers will feel encouraged. Therein will appear a mass of ringing resolutions from locals on the Atlantic, the Pacific; from Canada (and in Canada) to the gulf of Mexico. The second convention has been endorsed with no uncertain sound and woe betide the fakirs who may attempt to affix themselves to true revolutionary industrial unionism! The first pirates have been made to walk the plank; others, should they appear, will be made to follow.

There has never yet been an organization without traitors. The Industrial Workers of the World is not yet traitor-proof or fakir-proof but the acts of the second convention have made it more difficult for the dangerous ones to obtain a foothold. The next convention, I believe, will make it more difficult still.

After all the best tricks to oust and keep out fakirs and traitors is to so construct the organization that the opportunities of graft and the hiding holes of traitors are removed. Abusing them after they are out or even when they are in is not as efficacious a remedy as removing the opportunity for them to exist.

If the local advisory board chosen by the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. does its duty and publishes every two weeks a complete financial report—without "incidental"—the membership over the country will soon spot out the undesirable.

As secretary of the local advisory board I ask for the best assistance of our organizers and of all local secretaries. Clear, concise and regular reports from every point will remove any excuse from the mouths of those at headquarters.

The local board will meet every Saturday afternoon and every fortnight send out its report. The necessity of establishing new headquarters and the delays and inconveniences caused by having to procure books, printed blanks, office fixtures, etc., and also the mass of correspondence coming in have kept General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, Editor Edwards and their two office assistants overworked. Very soon, however, the wheels will be running more smoothly and it is hoped that complete and satisfactory reports can be sent out.

There will be no friction between the local board and the salaried officers so long as the books are kept so that the balances are clear and the entries true and comprehensive.

Should any local or any member of a local wish any information not given in the board's reports, or should there be any criticism to offer every letter will receive prompt response.

There are no "De Leonites" on the local board nor is there one who would be recognized at Socialist Party headquarters in Chicago as a "Socialist." The whole board, however, is of the opinion that lots of publicity won't hurt the true Industrial Workers of the World movement and take advantage of the Daily People's liberality of space in making this appeal to those of the rank and file who read this journal to watch, criticize and freely advise.

P. F. Lawson,
Secretary Local Advisory Board, I. W. W.

LOCAL 12 TO SHERMAN.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 21.—The following letter was sent in answer to a circular:

Local No. 12, Los Angeles to Chas. O. Sherman, ex-President I. W. W.

Dear Sir: Your communication of October 6, in which you called upon this Local for support, both financial and moral, and in which we notice you have made assertion after assertion without furnishing proof of any—has been received and duly considered, and although it is, in the opinion of the members of this local, utterly fallacious and contemptible, and quite evidently the product of a pusillanimous reactionary and prejudiced mind, and therefore should have been consigned to the waste basket and totally ignored, we have the following to say in reply:—

We can see no reason whatever for your contention that the late convention was illegal. The delegates to that gathering had been sent by and represented there a majority of the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World. They were duly elected, they had their credentials, and they were there in obedience to the result of the referendum expressing the will of the majority of

the members of the I. W. W. as to the time the convention should be held, and in response to the call for the convention sent out by the national office. So far as the members of this local can see they have done nothing in violation of the class conscious principles of the I. W. W. and with the exception of a few corrupt Judases and worshippers at the shrine of Mammon like yourself, they have lived up to the spirit and constitution of the virile and intelligent organization they represented.

In the communication under consideration, in your previous or subsequent statements, or in your annual report alike, you have failed utterly to answer the charges brought and proven against you or to establish the truth of those brought by yourself against the delegates and against some of the officers of the organization. The reports of your outrageous and tyrannical acts we have borne with tolerance and patience for many months past in hope that they would prove unfounded, but you have failed most miserably to furnish the proof.

Why did you arbitrarily and without even attempting to account to the membership for your actions, unjustly discharge the most competent and trusted officers of the organization?

Why did you deliberately try to bankrupt the organization by spending its funds in a manner worthy of a Grand Duke of Russia himself?

Once more, if you were a true collectivist, and not the individualist degenerate typical of capitalist society that you seem to be, why did you refuse to abide by majority rule at the convention, instead of endeavoring to tyrannize over and strangle forever the whole organization that has breathed the breath of hope into the darkened lives of so many toil-broken men?

No sooner had this new born child of the working class been born than you fastened your leech-like self upon it. After the wolf-like instinct of your fakir tribe you paid no heed to the travail and the suffering of the mother; you cared not for her struggles and endeavors to rear the child to a healthy and normal development, but, under the guise of friendship, you pounced like a thief in the night upon your unsuspecting victim, and began to sap his heart's blood as only a fakir can. Benedict Arnold in his palmy days; Thiers in the Paris Commune; or Millerand in the French Cabinet, would alike feel the blood boil before their eyes with shame, could they know the fullest extent of your perfidious breach of faith with the workingmen of America.

When the light from the torches of the Revolution, in the hands of the I. W. W., will light the way to the Workingman's Republic, and that time is perhaps nearer at hand than we imagine, you and your hyena brood will sink for your lives off into that darkness of Oblivion from which there is no return; and if perchance your name should remain upon the page of history it will be there only as an object for the curses and condemnation of the generations yet to come, whose fathers you have betrayed to-day.

Signed:
Phil. S. Haller,
C. R. Cliff,
Committee.

COMMENT ON THE I. W. W. CONVENTION.

By Editor A. S. Edwards, of the Industrial Worker, Unanimously Re-elected by the Convention.

The recent bulletin issued by the legal Executive Board of the I. W. W., contained the following article by A. S. Edwards, Editor of the Industrial Worker:

In the Industrial Workers of the World there is no greater power than the power of its members. Let it be granted that it never was the intent of the signers of the Manifesto or those who framed the first constitution to invest any man with such authority that, when pressed too far in one direction or relaxed too much in another, would inevitably result in confusion and injury to the organization. Yet into the framework of the constitution there crept, whether thoughtlessly or by design, it is now useless to inquire, the very elements that contributed to defeat the original purposes and create an irresponsible rulership, not of one official only, but of many. Under these circumstances the real need of the organization was for men, both at the head of the general administration and subordinate divisions, whose conception of the movement, being true and sound, would have prevented them from committing the blunders that have been made. Our conceptions being wrong, it follows that our actions will be disastrous.

But the power of the members has been asserted and the mistakes corrected. Delegated to those attending the convention, this power is supreme in the Industrial Workers of the World. From this time forward there can be, there is no doubt where we stand. The delegates, doing their own thinking and forming their own concepts, brushing aside all

WISCONSIN S. L. P.

PUTTING UP AN ACTIVE WORKING CLASS CAMPAIGN.

Many Mass Meetings and State Tours on—La Follette Comes Out for Regular Republican Ticket—The Unsocial-democratic Social Democrats.

Milwaukee, October 25.—The campaign committee of Section Milwaukee has arranged for the following mass meetings: at Hoffman's Hall, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, Thursday, October 25. Speakers: A. Loewy and R. T. Sims; Saturday, October 27, at Frels Gemeinde Hall, 242-4 Fourth street. Speakers: F. R. Wilke and Oscar Neche of Chicago; at 804 St. Paul avenue, A. Loewy and other good speakers will be present; Monday, October 29, at Pabst Park Hall. Speakers: F. G. Kremer and A. Loewy; Saturday, November 3rd, at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets; speakers in three different languages will deliver addresses.

The State Committee has also speakers, notably Philip Veal, touring the State, to spread the doctrine of revolutionary Socialism. The election will take place soon, hence this activity.

All parties cater to the votes of the worker, but of all parties the Socialist Labor Party alone has the moral right to ask the support of the working class, for it alone stands for those principles that are logically bound to emancipate the worker from wage slavery to the free burgher of the Socialist Republic.

Here in Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the cunning politician is busy day and night to gain his end. Senator La Follette will take the stump for the Republican ticket, although he told the good people of this State only a few weeks ago that said ticket had the earmarks of being corporation-ridden!

Now, however, he is going to support it. That is the way of the Republican politician.

But his Democratic brother is not one iota better. Bryan, the great mogul of the Democratic party, was in the city the other day; and, of course, made a speech—one of those "terrible"

deceptive allurements of compromise, unmoved by the glamour of reaction or the threats of the reactionists, used the power with which they were invested to readjust the forms and clarify the atmosphere of the I. W. W. They have done, and done well, what tens of thousands within the organization demanded and tens of thousands without hoped for. They have strengthened the foundation work for a true industrial unionism, and upon this will now rise the superstructure of a great working class organization, clear in plan, convincing in propaganda, disciplined in method, and resolute in a systematic advance to the working class goal—the co-operative commonwealth.

The work of the convention was done as rapidly as the persistent obstructive tactics of the parliamentary reactionists, claiming to be constitutionalists, permitted. When after the first week the real work of the convention was reached, the discussions were marked by intelligence and a thorough understanding of industrial unionism. While the revolutionary delegates—always a majority from beginning to end, both as individuals and in their voting strength—were at times greatly incensed by the petty parliamentary tactics of the minority, they never forgot the cause that brought them together and the power confided to them was jealously guarded. Whatever of turbulence there was at any time during the proceedings was due to the attempt of the reactionists to hold down the convention to the strictest interpretation and application of a constitution that was an impediment to industrial unionism, whenever that course served their purposes. Since the constitution was provisional or experimental only, was so accepted a year before, was by almost common consent conceded to be imperfect and not up to the requirements, it was generally understood that the second convention would revise, amend, and improve it. The reactionists tried alternately to smash the constitution and to make it binding and permanent, as expediency required. The majority looked upon the constitution not as a thing fixed and constant, but as changeable and variable, not as something partaking of the nature of the soil but rather of climate. With this conception, undoubtedly the correct one, they proceeded to do the work that was expected to them by their constituents.

The true constitutionalists were, therefore, the majority, the revolutionists. The work of the convention was strictly in line with the real and serious purposes of the convention of 1905 and will, historically, loom large as the beginning of a true industrial unionism.

A. S. Edwards.

trades against private monopoly for which he is famous; but which do capitalism no harm, as they are impotent to affect either reform or revolution; leaving, as they do, the core of the social problem untouched, in that they would perpetuate capitalism.

The Prohibitionists also take part in the election in this State. It seems to take the gentlemen in favor of the total abstinence from liquor a long time to realize that were mankind raised to a higher economic level, all the vices which now degrade human beings, sometimes below the beast, would not persist.

The Social Democratic ticket is headed by Rev. Gaylord. "Social Democracy" is a misnomer, for the movement in Wisconsin that bears that name has become a middle class movement. True Social Democracy signifies a movement for the social, democratic emancipation of the laboring class; not for the perpetuation of the middle class.

O. J. Roseans, of Haugen, is our standard-bearer—the standard of the revolutionary movement of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

The headquarters of our party are located corner Third and Prairie streets, Lipp's Hall. They are at the present time a scene of great activity.

Friends of the Socialist Labor Party, be on deck and show your opposition to the present system and an understanding of your position, your class interest, by voting on election day for the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party headed by

Roseans of Haugen.
Do your duty! H. B.

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2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 North
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 15, 1900.
Citing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1898	2,068
In 1899	21,157
In 1900	36,964
In 1901	34,191
In 1902	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
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The poor are not a text for declama-
tions, but a portion of the great family,
worthy of the deepest solicitude.
—BLANQUI.

SEEKING TO HOOK WORKING-
MEN'S NOSES.

The prospective appointment of Oscar S. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce and Labor on President Roosevelt's cabinet is announced with flaming headlines, and the point is jubilantly underscored that the gentleman will be "the first Jew to hold such a post in this country." Much lies at the bottom of the appointment; much at the bottom of the jubilation on the part of the capitalist press.

The increase of the Jewish population in the country has been phenomenal in latter years. Nevertheless, numerous as this immigration has been and continues to be, its significance and its effect upon the country are clean out of proportion to the actual numbers. The significance lies in the special nature of this Jewish immigration. A large Jewish immigration from England, Germany or any of the countries of western Europe would not be fraught with the significance of this one. The flood of Jewish immigrants is flowing from Russia; it comes like molten lava, heaved up by the volcano of the Russian Revolution; it is incandescent with lofty aspirations; and—most ominous of all for the ruling and labor-exploiting class of the land—that fierce flood comes, not as certain others have come in years gone by, heated by the straw fire of bourgeois aspirations, and, consequently, easily captured, cooled off and harnessed to bourgeois needs. That flood now comes to a great extent disillusioned regarding bourgeois "freedom"; it comes to a great extent schooled in the practical wisdom of Socialism; above all, and weightily supplementary to these circumstances, that flood is mainly composed of workingmen. In their old home this element carried the Revolution to the Russian peasant, and thereby conjured up a spirit that has cracked the throne of the Czar beyond repair. Such an immigration, pouring into America, could not choose but make its mark even if utterly trivial in numbers; pouring in, however, as it does, by the tens of thousands, however relatively small it may be to the total population, it is fraught with results the most weighty. These results are ominous to the Capitalist Class, nor does the instinct of that class, Jew and Gentile, slumber before the danger to itself. How is that flood to be captured? How is it to be subjugated? How is it to be turned from the channel of the Social Revolution, or which it is an offspring, into the swamp of dumb-driven abject wage slavery? The methods of old are no longer available. For one thing, opportunities are not now what they were; for another the Russian Jewish immigration arrives abreast of the century. Conditions demand a new method. What new method the class of Labor despoilers have hit upon appears from the appointment of "the first Jew to a Cabinet position." The new method is to endeavor to narcotize the revolutionary Russian Jewish immigration with the false pretence and appearance of the elevation of "one of their race" to the rank of Cabinet Minister.

It is not in honor of, but in affront to the Jewish workingmen of the land that Oscar S. Strauss—one of the beneficiaries of the notoriously inhuman male, female and child labor exploiting firm of "Macy," to mention none of the many other Strauss Labor shambles—has been "distinguished." Isaiah, in a rapturous passage prophesying the triumph of Jehovah, the emblem to him of Universal Peace and Wellbeing, tells of His bridle being put into the mouth and His hook in the nose of the grinders of the faces of the poor. The Capitalist Class of America, the circumcised Christians and the uncircumcised Jews, as the witty Lafargue well sums up the hypothesis, God-Capital-worshiping yam-

pire class, has thrown out its line with the hook of Oscar S. Strauss as "the first Jew in the Cabinet" expecting to hook the nose of the Russian Jewish workingman immigration.

Hopeful of success the capitalist press jublates. This will not be, as it is not, their first disappointment.—THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION WILL SNAP ALL HOOKS; all such are but broken reeds on which the fatuous Usurper leans his hopes.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—
THE MATRIX OF PURE AND
SIMPLE UNIONISM.

It is quite certain that the representatives of the capitalist class in Congress would deem it a mortal affront to their dignity if their attention were called to the evidence of the close affinity there is between their political guild and the economic guild of craft Unionism—despite the falling out of Gompers and Cannon. The fraternal relations between the craft Unionists and the capitalist politicians begin and end with election campaigns. During campaigns the politician can not express himself too strongly upon the actual brotherhood between him and the craft Union. After campaigns that is all forgotten; yet forget as the politician may, the fact survives. It could be no otherwise. Capitalism is the Original, craft Unionism the Caricature. Of this fact the transactions of the late Congress furnished many an illustration. The gleaming under this particular head may not be as conspicuous as the gleanings that have been considered in these columns under other heads. It nevertheless has its interest in the anatomy of modern society.

The craft Union has for its fundamental principle the procuring of jobs for ITS members—and, to hell with the rest of the Working Class. The first practical working of the principle, under capitalist exigencies, is that the craft Union braces itself generally against the bulk of the members of its own trade. As jobs decline, at least relatively to the supply of Labor, the necessity of shutting the door in the face of other workers is imperative from craft Union premises. The second practical working of the craft Union principle is a result of the further capitalist development which increases the supply of Labor so much more that the jobs are not enough to go around, even among the charmed circle of the members; the result is that a charmed circle is formed within the charmed circle. The inner charmed circle consists of the fakers or placemen. These places consist in delegations to conventions, pickets at strikes, and such other offices. Finally the development is reached that jobs are created expressly to be filled, and with no other purpose. These offices are to be supported by the tax on the membership, and "a traitor to Unionism" [the Craft Unionist calls his job "Unionism," and there is none else beside it] is he who raises the faintest voice of criticism.

At all points a similar development has been going on in Congress. The debates of the late session are sprinkled with evidences thereof. The economic development, brought along by the class that runs Congress, has caused the capitalist class to run the gamut of the experiences, which, as the echo of its own, were made by the Craft Unionists—while preaching "competition" capitalism has been smoking out the competitors and centralizing; as "opportunists" declined for capitalist "competitive cleverness," the capitalist class began to discriminate against its own kin; presently the time was reached when even the charmed circle thus formed was overcrowded, as a consequence of the continuous shrinkage of the capitalist sun. The final result is the "Original" of the "Caricature" above described in the conduct of the Craft Unions—jobs are created for the express purpose of being filled, and woe was to the innocent who suggested retrenchment by the suppression of useless placemen. Such superfluous and useless places were created in the Agricultural Department, they were created in the printing offices, they were created in the Census office, they were created in the Judiciary Department, they were created in the land offices. Facts showing that not less than 116 of these extra places in the land offices were not of the slightest necessity were circulated in Congress, accompanied by tables of the savings that could be made by abolishing the places. Secretary Hitchcock naively said in the matter of the land offices that the facts "would have convinced any business man that the changes should be made at once." He discovered that instead of "convincing" he raised a hornet's nest around his head.

What "business principles" and "methods" are the recent investigations and trials of railroads, meat-packers, gas companies, insurance, etc., etc., have shed a flood of light

upon. Congress, as the focus of these "business methods," can not but be a truthful condensation of what it focalizes. As a matrix, moreover, of Craft Unionism, we find Congress acting, on a national and huge scale, upon the identical principle that animates its caricature the Craft Union—creating jobs to keep the dependents upon the inner charmed circle in bread and butter.

Among the delegates at the recent Toronto convention of the brewery workers was one Gustave Richter of Milwaukee. Richter was convicted at the convention of falsification and corrupt practices. Richter turned out to be a Milwaukee adaptation of the New York Niedermeyer, of the same organization. Niedermeyer was a pet of the New York Socialist party's Volkszeitung Corporation; what else could Richter be but a pet of the Milwaukee Social Democrat Victor L. Berger? He is that. Accordingly, in the same language that the "Volkszeitung" backed up the labor cheat Niedermeyer and denounced the Socialist Labor Party press for exposing the fellow, Berger has been jumping into the breach for the worthy Richter, and calumniating the brewers' convention for convicting Richter. We may any day expect to hear Berger declare that the brewers' convention was run by the S. L. P. The devil means evil and effects good. The Berger A. F. of L. Socialists mean to discredit the S. L. P., and actually glorify it.

In what estimation the capitalist class holds the Department of Commerce and Labor in the cabinet, and how true it is that that Department was established, not to promote the interests of Labor, but to hoodwink the workingman and furnish one more berth to some idle capitalist, is shown by the language of the ultra capitalist "Evening Post" on the appointment of Oscar S. Strauss to that cabinet office. Says the "Post": "As for the appointment of Oscar S. Strauss, as head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it is easily the best," and then comes the reason why "it is easily the best"; the reason is that "Mr. Strauss made an admirable Minister to Turkey"!—The admirable filling of such a showy sinecure as the Turkish ministry is considered the leading fact to entitle a man to fill the cabinet office of Commerce and LABOR.

The legal fiction is that everyone is held to know the law. E. Reinstein, a Socialist Labor Party speaker in Buffalo, was convicted of "obstructing the streets." The conviction was obtained by order of the Judge who presided at the trial. The decision of that Judge is now reversed. If even a layman must stand the consequences of violating the law of which he knows nothing, what should not be done to a Judge who violates the very law he is expressly elected to enforce? The Judge who showed such "crass ignorance of law" as to convict Reinstein should have his hair and whiskers shaved, clad in a striped suit and landed in the penitentiary. When the law is "not known" by a Judge it means worse than ignorance.

The opening of Parliament was accompanied by riotous scenes due to the insistence of a body of "suffragettes," as the woman suffragists are called, to be admitted to the House. The British "suffragettes" should look westward, across the waters and the lands, and contemplate Colorado, where woman suffrage prevails, and yet innocent workingmen can be deprived of their liberty, and transported to and imprisoned in a distant State without process of law. There is no woman but has some close male suffrage-wielder. With infinitely less trouble than that of fighting policemen, the British "suffragettes," if really animated with lofty purposes, could drive the male suffrage-wielders to do their duty.

Thirty-five United States Senators are worth \$1,000,000 or more each. Senator Clarke of Montana, the richest man in this "Millionaires' Club," has wealth equal to that of all his colleagues combined. No Senator can "keep up appearances" on his salary. Theoretically the Senators represent the various States. From New York State is Senator Dewey, representing the New York Central and allied interests, and Senator Platt representing the United States Express Company and its allied interests. So all along the line in the "House of Dollars," when the Senators speak, big capitalist interests are given utterance.

The Republicans, whose only argument against Hearst has been vilification, are finding fault with Hearst for paying them back in their own coin. And the Hearst paper, which has been emptying bucketfuls of vilification upon Hughes is wondering why the Republicans indulge in vilification only.

AMENDMENT IV.

The amendment heretofore considered is numbered the 12th in the Second Bulletin of "The Industrial Worker." The amendment provides for a "true and complete stenographic report of the proceedings of all general conventions, and of the meetings of the General Executive Board." This amendment takes its place abreast of the leading ones adopted by the convention.

Whether conventions or legislative bodies are "necessary evils," or absolute good things, the fact remains that they are the result of mass-constituencies. Even 1,000 men could hardly meet deliberatively; the number is too large. When the number of a constituency runs up into the scores of thousands and millions, even their meeting together is an impossibility. Representative government and conventions become a necessity. The necessity brings its own dangers with it. The inability of the masses to legislate directly, exposes them to be left in the dark upon what their representatives do; this danger brings along the further danger of betrayal. How are the two dangers to be avoided? The first step in this direction is to reduce to a minimum the darkness in which the constituent masses are in through the physical inability of their all being present. The second step is to reserve the last word to the masses themselves. The second step implies the referendum. The amendments adopted by the convention with a view to provide for a referendum will be taken up next week. It is obvious, however, that no referendum can be really intelligent without the fullest possible information in the possession of the constituent mass as to what happened at the deliberations of their representatives. For this reason Amendment IV. is here taken up first.

In order to reach an intelligent decision the voter must be informed upon what he is voting on. This holds good even in a convention. The delegate who does not listen to the proceedings can not act intelligently. If such is the case even with the man who is bodily at a convention, how much more so must not this be the case in the instance of masses that can not be present, and yet should have a voice. This fact renders compulsory the furnishing of information to the absent masses. The minutes of a convention will not fill the bill—they are too skeleton-like. A condensed report of what was done and of the arguments upon which motions were carried or defeated would be somewhat better, but not yet enough. Nothing short of a full, literal and detailed report will fill the bill. Such a report can only be the stenographic rendition of the transactions. Only a stenographic report can preserve enough of the facts and color of the events in convention to convey to the absent masses a picture of a convention and of its actions. Without a stenographic report the referendum is a farce, and the masses are wholly at the mercy of their representatives. For these reasons the revolutionary element in the convention decided to have, and at last succeeded in securing, a stenographic report of the transactions of the General Executive Board; for these reasons the success of the revolutionary element in securing such a stenographic report for the late convention, and of embodying the requirement of such a report in the constitution of the I. W. W., was reached only after a protracted struggle with the reactionary element, who, this year, just as at last year's convention, did all in their power to block the measure.

Superfluous as it may seem, a few illustrations will help to prove the point of the utter necessity of a stenographic report, lest the absent masses be kept in the dark, and thereby, be made the sport of designing people.

First. This year's stenographic report will prove, for instance, that the ex-President Sherman presided at the sessions of the convention and recognized it as such, he having himself called it to order as "the second annual convention of the I. W. W."—The stenographic report on this head turns the light upon the affidavit made in Court by the same Sherman denying that any such convention had been called.

Second. This year's stenographic report will prove that C. E. Mahoney, one of the reactionary members of the G. E. B., being cross-questioned on the floor regarding the pays that he pocketed, admitted that he received double salary when at work on the G. E. B., his salary as acting President of the Western Federation of Miners and pay as a member of G. E. B.—The stenographic report on this head turns the light upon the statement subsequently made by the same Mahoney in the "Miners' Magazine" of the 25th of this month claiming he did not duplicate his wages.

Third. This year's stenographic re-

port will contain the thrilling speech of Albert Ryan, one of the revolutionary Miners' delegates, in favor of paying the \$1.50 a day that was asked in behalf of those delegates who were not paid officers and whose Unions could not afford to pay their expenses.—The stenographic report on that debate will turn the light upon the editorial utterances of the "Miners' Magazine," which impute the "success of that motion to 'scab' delegates."

And so forth and so on.

The reactionary delegates succeeded in keeping off the stenographic report until the convention rose from committee of the whole, and went into regular convention. Thus the transactions of more than one week will not appear in the stenographic report. They failed after that, and the rest of the transactions of the convention were rescued from misrepresentation—rescued also are the future conventions, and thereby the ability of the rank and file to take part in the deliberations of their conventions, by being furnished the full information needed for the exercise of the referendum privilege, free from the bias of falsifiers.

Amendment IV. is essential to intelligent democratic rule.

Max Hayes and Robert Bandlow, two egregious A. F. of L. betrayers of the Working Class under the cloak of "Socialism," have been dumped by the Cleveland A. F. of L. Trade and Labor Council out of the fat offices they have long filled and defiled on the "Cleveland Citizen." Is this a recrudescence of A. F. of Hellism? No, this is an echo, more to follow, of the recent volcanic eruption that took place at the Second Annual Convention of the I. W. W. The Hayeses and Bandlows were kept in clover by the A. F. of L. in the expectation that they could and would smash the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. The Hayeses and Bandlows could not deliver the goods. The S. L. P. proved itself unsmashable; and, as to the I. W. W., it just mopped the earth with the Mitchell-Hayes cabal of pure and simple Unionists and politicians that prevented the development of the I. W. W., and conspired to smash the organization this year. Found to be unable to "deliver the goods," Gompers-Mitchellism dumped the two worthies.—There are others.

The Standard Oil Company is teaching law to the lawyers. The lawyers are finding out that capital, which makes, can also unmake any law by breaking through it. Rats are not caught with rats. They are caught with terriers. Naught but the Socialist terrier is capable of snapping up and shaking the capitalist rat limp.

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News, Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

- Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.
- Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned: Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

SPARKS OF FIRE

Struck from the Anvil of the Proletarian Revolution.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People.)
Have you made up your mind what YOU can do for the Campaign Fund? If the fight is to be made an effective one for Socialism, we must have the sinews of war.

The mission of the capitalist is the expropriation of the worker—that is, the conversion of the worker's self-earned property into capitalist property; to put it bluntly his mission is theft. The mission of the Socialist is the organization of the workers into a united force, politically and industrially, with a view to the complete expropriation of the expropriators: clearly his mission is restitution. If theft is a moral act, then the Socialist is an immoral person.

Kaiser Bill and his force in Germany have done, and are doing, all they can to help the Russian murderers and to prevent the downfall of Czarism; and the cable lyingly denied that Germany and Austria were prepared to suppress the revolution in Poland, which is true. If Russian Czarism goes down—as it will—German Czarism will follow; and all the king's army and all the king's men cannot stop it. It's not the German or Austrian "people," but the ruling gangs of those countries, who are always meant when the names of those places are mentioned. German Socialists are fighting for the Russian comrades all they can!

The growth of the idea of property in the human mind commenced in feebleness and ended in becoming its master passion. Government and laws are instituted with primary reference to its creation, protection and enjoyment. It introduced human slavery as an instrument in its production; and after the experience of several thousand years it caused the abolition of slavery upon the discovery that a freeman was a better property-making machine. . . . The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy is the next higher plane. It will be a revival in a higher form of the liberty, equality, and fraternity of the ancient gentes.—Morgan, "Ancient Society."

Possibly some day we shall again build our houses or dwelling-places so simple and elemental in character that they will fit in the nooks of the hills, or along the banks of the streams, or by the edge of the woods without disturbing the harmony of the landscape or the songs of the birds.

Then the great temples, beautiful on every height, or by the shores of the rivers and lakes, will be the storehouses of all precious and lovely things. There men, women and children will come to share in the great and wonderful common life; the gardens around will be sacred to the unharmed and welcome animals; there all store and all facilities of books and music and art for everyone; there dances and games and feasts. Every village, every little settlement will have such halls or halls. No need for private accumulations. Gladly will each man, and more gladly still each woman, take his or her treasures, except what are immediately or necessarily in use, to the common centre, where their value will be increased a hundred and a thousand fold by the greater number of those who can enjoy them, and where far more perfectly and with far less toil they can be tended than if scattered in private hands. All at one stroke half the labor and all the anxiety of domestic caretaking will be annihilated. The private dwelling-places, no longer costly and labyrinthine in proportion to the value and number of the treasures they contain, will need no longer to have doors and windows jealously closed against fellow-man or mother nature. The sun and air will have access to them, the indwellers will have unfettered egress. Neither man nor woman will be tied in the dwelling-places, no longer costly and labyrinthine in proportion to the value and number of the treasures they contain, will need no longer to have doors and windows jealously closed against fellow-man or mother nature. The sun and air will have access to them, the indwellers will have unfettered egress. 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CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A SUGGESTION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I send you this so that the comrades in the states, will know that Section Union County, N. J., (Branch Elizabeth) is not going to sleep, but is doing good work. We are raising fifty (50) dollars for our press, that is, the Daily People, for a Christmas present. We suggest to all sections to do the same.

Charles Fallath,
Elizabeth, N. J., October 21.

CIGARMAKERS FOR I. W. W.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The Cigarmakers' Journal of last month contained the following:

"Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., proposed the following amendment, believing that the best interests of the working class are better represented in the Industrial Workers of the World, than in the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Cigarmakers' International Union sever its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and unite with the Industrial Workers of the World.

"T. W. Doh, President,
"L. P. Hoffman, Secretary,
"Cigarmakers' Union 114."

The local cigarmakers' union has endorsed the proposed amendment.

H. K.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., October 22.

ENDORSES BERNINE'S CAMDEN VIEWS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—this week I read with interest the letter of Theo. Bernine, from Camden, N. J., and was pleased with his exposure of the Populist-Socialist party local of this city. Good for Bernine. I have some acquaintance with the membership of this local and know that they are hazy on their Socialism; here worshipping, with middle class ideas. Bernine has told the truth and sized them up correctly. Who wants unity with them? I don't.

I am informed by some of their members of two cases, which shows the material that makes up this Socialist party, especially of Camden. Early in this campaign they decided to secure a speaker for some meetings in Camden, so they wrote to two, one Sol Feldman, of New York, and the other Prof. Geo. Kirkpatrick, of "whenever he can pick up a \$10 bill"—for terms for a week's services. The first wrote "Give me \$15 a week." The second wrote the MODEST DEMAND: "Give me \$21 a week, railroad fares, ENTIRE PROFITS on all literature sold and amusement during the stay here." And they engaged Mr. Prof. Kirkpatrick of anywhere.

These Camden Populists are not satisfied to stop at capitalist graftings of the poor devils of wage workers, but go the limit and bring in a travelling middle class professional professor to graft the poor wage slaves of Camden and their own local to the full extent. Free lunches demanding \$21 a week and everything else in sight; oh, how the S. P. loves them! State autonomy; oh, oh! Just imagine the S. L. P. membership standing for such rotteness.

I have just learned that this same professor tried a scheme last spring to have a real sound workingman, who understood his economics, pushed aside to make a place for him to meet a capitalist politician in debate instead of the real worker. Have not learned the full particulars, except the scheme did not work, as the proletarian insisted the learned professor must keep hands off.

The State Committee of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania must be like the hero worshippers of Camden for they have engaged Mr. Kirkpatrick for the whole winter to scout around Pennsylvania at a salary of \$50 or \$7 a day. It must be a great snap to be a free lance Socialist speaker and organizer. Just read a few Appeal to Reasons, Merrie England, take a few lessons in Socialism from Walter Thomas Mills, and presto, you're a Socialist organizer at \$3 a day; if you were fortunate enough to be a professor it is made \$5 or \$7 a day.

These are facts which I have learned from the honest S. P. members and they can be verified.

Theo. Bernine has done well and correctly stated what kind of a Socialist Oliver Troth is. The Pennsylvania S. P. is as bad, except Philadelphia, which seems the best I know about in that party. No unity with Populists.

Wm. D. Levite,
Camden, N. J., October 22.

—SHERMAN—

To The Daily and Weekly People:—At the Chicago Conference of industrial unionists, held in January, 1905, and which issued the Manifesto upon

which the I. W. W. was organized, some remarks were made, which, in the light of recent events, assume real interest. It was the first day, and the conferees were giving expression to their opinions on the state of the labor movement. Personal experiences were often related and noble aspirations were expressed by the conferees. Charles O. Sherman was one of those who spoke.

I was present. The impression Sherman made on me, a total stranger, was peculiar. Intense to the point of frenzy, his manner was such as to inspire confidence, at least, in his good intentions.

"I have known," he said, "that I have not been doing right in continuing at the work of organizing the old-fashioned unions. But I have had enough of it. I demand an organization which I can serve with my whole heart—an organization which will represent the whole working class." Elaborating this point he admitted he had "acted as a fakir," but protested he would be "a fakir no longer." And then came a statement which the man must now recall with fear and trembling: "I believe that if there comes into this new union any man who proves untrue to it or to its principles, that man should die for his crime."

Canute, the Dane, having determined to stamp out murder in England by the imposition of a heavy fine, was himself the first to commit manslaughter. He thereupon fined himself nine times the amount of the legal penalty, and went into mourning. Ruskin points out even Judas Iscariot had "the grace to hang himself, which is much more than any modern profit-seeker would do for conscience sake."

But the Revolutionary Movement does not require the death penalty for traitors. Its standards of morality, based upon the negation of self in the service of the cause, are the highest ever attained by humanity. In the social scale it is a far cry from the animalistic accumulating of others' product to a position of leadership in the hosts of the Social Revolution. By their criminal actions during the past year, Sherman, et al., have fallen in the estimation of their sometime comrades to the rank of thieves, politicians, and capitalists. There, in everlasting infamy, let them lie.

Frank Bohn.

New York, October 24.

SHERMAN AND THE VOLKSZEITUNG

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The thuggery tactics adopted by the deposed Sherman gang are condemned by the decent men in the Socialist Party, and they are highly indignant that, through the Volkszeitung Corporation's evident connection with Shermanism, their party has been smirched. Socialist party members are developing long memories these days. They have not forgotten how the Volkszeitung Corporation, when the I. W. W. was lynched, did its best to belittle, deride and hamper the organization, nor are they slow to see how quickly the corporation took up the cudgels for the grafters thrown down by the convention. The other day two S. P. men remarked to me that it was very significant that Sherman's Secretary, Hahnemann, was the Volkszeitung Corporation's reporter at the convention. I recalled that when Hahnemann was made Secretary of the New York Council, one of these S. P. comrades observed to me that it was incomprehensible to them how the I. W. W. had come to take him up, as he was considered a reactionary, even by the Volkszeitung element, and had been suspended for a year for carrying to the police information against his party. But evidently the Volkszeitung Corporation knew what it was doing when it sent its Uriah Heep into the I. W. W.

You can bet there is wrath in store for the Volkszeitung gang. When you hear an S. P. man say "his blasphemy to call that sheet a Socialist paper you may look for more than squalls. In the pursuit of its business interests the Volkszeitung must back up reaction and corruption, but decent S. P. men resent the odium that Volkszeitung business interests bring upon them.

It is not quite a year since the Volkszeitung Corporation had to be paid to announce that Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for president in 1904, and himself an I. W. W. man, would speak for the I. W. W. in New York, and "The Worker," the Volkszeitung's concession to the people and the language of this country, had never a word of those meetings other than what was paid for. Now, this "non-mixer" in trades union disputes, gives columns to vilification of the I. W. W. The odium that once attached to the S. L. P. for its supposed connection with the Volkszeitung is now becoming a well defined stain to

the nostrils of revolutionary S. P. men and they are rapidly developing a very healthy contempt for the sheet.

The revolutionary movement will yet spew out this set of private profit managers, and private malice retailers, who have fastened themselves upon the fair name of Socialism only to disgrace and demean it.

Put them without the pale of the movement, revolutionists.

J. H.

Jersey City, October 17.

MORE VOICES FROM MEN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find a copy of a letter I have sent to John M. O'Neil, editor of the Miners' Magazine.

John Desmond.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 24.

[Enclosure.]

Pittsburg, Oct. 22, 1906.

John M. O'Neil.

In the Miners' Magazine of the 18th, I find, in reading over the reports of the I. W. W. Convention contained therein, that there are statements made in them that are not only incorrect, but are also deliberate lies, told with malicious intent.

The report of Mahoney claims that when Sherman called the convention to order and announced the appointment of a credential committee that the house was immediately thrown into a turmoil by De Leon and his followers, who took the position of reconvening the meeting and made an effort to elect Trautmann chairman, and were going to take the position of electing a credential committee from the floor, notwithstanding the fact that there were over two hundred people in the hall, many of whom were neither delegates nor members of the organization, thus making it impossible for such a mode of procedure to obtain.

Now I ask Mahoney if it is not a fact that Shenkin of San Francisco is the man who took the chair, and reconvened the meeting? Shenkin is not a follower of De Leon nor a member of the S. L. P.

Again I wish to ask Mahoney if De Leon did not take the floor and advise the delegates to submit to the committee that Sherman appointed, telling them that if the committee acted unjustly that they (the delegates) could remedy matters when convention got into working order? Did he not also hold up the constitution of the I. W. W. and turning to Sherman tell him that he assumed power that the constitution did not give him, and told him his action in doing so was autocratic?

Why did you, (Mahoney) not arise at that time and show Mr. De Leon where his mistake was by reading that part of the constitution which gave the president the absolute power to appoint a credential committee?

You, (Mahoney) also know that there was not two hundred people present and that one hundred would be nearer and, if anything, an exaggeration. You also know that everyone who participated in the organized protest, by marching in a body to headquarters had credentials, and that they formed a line in the hall and marched past the chair and showed their credentials; when passing the chair fifty six was the exact number of participants; and you know that neither De Leon NOR Trautmann were among that number.

Mahoney also denies that he was receiving two salaries at the same time, one from the W. F. of M. and another from the I. W. W. for serving as a member of the G. E. B. If this be the case why did he in an answer to delegate Parks of Missoula, Mont., say "yes, I do; and I do not deny it." Why do you, (Mahoney) wait until the convention is over and you are back in Colorado before you attempt to deny that you received two salaries? The convention proceedings will show how much respect you have for truth, and then your constituents will know how honorable (?) a man you are.

In the report of McMullen and McDonald they speak of one Sims of Milwaukee who had paid no dues for seven months according to his book, which is so; but they forget to tell us that the Mayor of Roseland McDonald, is the very one whose vote seated Sims, and that De Leon, the terrible, voted against, as did Albert Ryan. It appears as though they forgot the constitution on the occasion.

I ask McDonald if he did not go to Sims and tell him that he (McDonald) seated him?

They also claim that Fitzgerald was never a member of the organization. I ask McMullen if his committee, the committee on credentials did not report that Fitzgerald only had one stamp in his book. If he was never a member how did he have his book and one stamp.

Did not Fitzgerald state that his local could not procure any stamps when they refused to support the bunch of grafters and petty thieves in the Transportation dept. Did he not state that the General Secretary-Treasurer would not supply them until that department was abolished?

I ask McMullen how many cards he

the credential committee examined prior to the convention going into the committee of the whole, if any? As a matter of fact you or the committee examined none unless they were your own. This being the case how can you make any claim to being an upholder of the constitution?

McMullen, did you not vote to seat McKinnon who was only in the organization 47 days at the time the convention was called to order?

Another thing you might have added to your report in the case of Sims, that a sister was present who belonged to the same local as Sims. She stated that Sims was in good standing and that the deficiency in stamps was due to the neglect of the secretary.

O'Neil, in your comments on the convention, you refer to the receivers of the \$1.50 per day as beggars and want to know if beggars are revolutionists? You also refer to the \$1.50 as scab wages. If \$1.50 is scab wages you will find that your Mr. Sherman had quite a few scabs on the list of organizers. You will find that these scabs are men who earn more than this amount when following their trades. You will also find that they have never taken a position which was made vacant by a man going out on strike, and I venture to say that since they laid claim to knowing anything about the conditions existing in society that they have not used their "lung power" for pens in advocating the election of a capitalist on a Democrat ticket.

If you go back to the 8 hour movement of 1886 you will find where a man edited a paper which took a prominent part in that movement and that he as editor received less than scab wages as he only received \$8 per week and spoke on the side for nothing, yet he is among the first martyrs in the cause of labor, and his name will live longer in that movement than the name of the present editor of the Miners' Magazine.

That man was A. R. Parsons. These receivers of "scab wages" did more real work in one week than Sherman did in 14 months, even though he did get rid of over seven hundred dollars besides his salary in 33 days.

When you quote Trautmann saying "To Hell with the constitution," why don't you be honest enough to quote the whole saying, by adding "if it is to perpetuate a band of thieves."

I agree with Albert Ryan when he said that he will take his hat off to men who come to a convention at their own expense, as did these "beggars," and who asked for nothing until it was plain that the "lovers" of the constitution were trying to starve them out. All you need to do to have this verified is to read the Chicago Record-Herald of October 7, where the "Great and Only" blows his wisdom into the ears of a capitalist reporter by telling him they tried to starve out the "beggars," but were prevented by De Leon.

Hoping you will give this space. I am yours for the I. W. W.

John Desmond,
Delegate 215-302.
4 Gazzan Street.

VOICES FROM MEN.

II.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The following was written by me in answer to O'Neil in the "Miners' Magazine" of Oct. 18. A copy has been sent to him.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25.

Editor:—

In the issue of the "Miners' Magazine" of Oct. 18-06, the Editor has an article entitled "Our comment on the I. W. W. Convention," and says that "We have given space to these lengthy reports in order that no member of the Mining Department of the I. W. W. could successfully charge us with being unfair." I want to ask why he only published the financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, as per report of the expert accountants, without also publishing Sherman's Expense account, in fairness to both sides?

He also says that "we arrived at the conclusion that the acts of the convention are null and void, and should not be recognized as legal by the membership of the I. W. W." I again ask if he means by "we" the Mining Department of the I. W. W.; and if so, was this question as well as all other actions of a few individuals claiming to be the W. F. of M. submitted to referendum vote of the members, since it is contended that we had no right to any of these things that are objectionable to former officials of the I. W. W. or does the Editor consider himself and the membership of the Mining Department synonymous and that therefore no referendum is necessary?

He says that the Constitution was adopted by a referendum vote of the membership of the I. W. W. I defy Mr. O'Neil to produce a copy of said referendum issued by the General Office of the I. W. W.

He says the revolutionists intended to revive S. L. Pism from a political grave, in other words, the removal of a set of grafters and fakirs such as would

be a credit to the A. F. of Hell is S. L. Pism; and while I am not a member of the S. L. P., I will state that Mr. O'Neil unconsciously paid the highest tribute to the S. L. P. possible.

The Editor says that if the charge of Sherman's extravagance can be proven that he should suffer the consequences, but the convention had no right to abolish the office of President, nor to de-throne Sherman until submitted to a vote of the membership of the I. W. W. The Editor evidently got his conception of the labor movement from the Gomperes, Mitchells, et al. He believes that conventions are called to furnish junketing trips to a few favored ones who are to constitute themselves a mutual admiration society and when anything wrong is found in the organization, though the efficiency of same may be impaired, first submit such questions for a vote of the rank and file and in the mean time allow the pirates to make away with our treasury. What would you think of the captain of a ship in distress who would first submit his actions to a vote of the crew while the ship is sinking or dashing to pieces on the rocks? When the Secretary-Treasurer of the Mining Department sent \$500 to Sherman, did Mr. Kirwan or Mahoney first submit such action to a vote of the membership of the Mining Department?

It is stated that Mr. Mahoney did not draw any salary as Acting President of the Mining Department while serving as a substitute for Mr. Moyer on the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. I would like to ask why Mr. Mahoney admitted at the convention to a question asked by Delegate Parks that he (Mahoney) was receiving a salary as acting President of the Mining Department of \$150 per month and was at the same time drawing pay from the I. W. W. while in Chicago at the rate of \$5 per day as well as \$3 per day for expenses? Who is prevaricating Mr. O'Neil or Mr. Mahoney?

It is stated that the books of Trautmann were in bad shape and required an expert accountant to untangle. I want to ask why did Mr. Mahoney, Cronin, Sherman, Kirkpatrick and McCabe vote to discharge John Rioridan as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, when they knew that the efficiency of the General Office would thereby be impaired? The old Executive Board first cripples the General Office and being crippled the perpetrators of that act fasten the blame for the inefficiency of the General Office upon the remaining officials. This is like cutting a man's arm off and then criticizing him for his infirmity.

It is stated that the Western Federation of Miners was only allowed one representative on the G. E. B. although they had the most votes. The Editor seemingly fails to realize that St. John and Heslewood were elected on the G. E. B. Perhaps the Editor feels aggrieved because St. John and Heslewood are not his (O'Neil's) representatives.

The Editor feels hurt because the delegates voted themselves \$1.50 per day such being "scab wages and we never knew that a beggar was a revolutionist." He evidently believes that it needs about \$13 per day to make a revolutionist. What were the union wages that the Editor received as a revolutionist when he was advocating the election of Alva Adams?

It is stated Trautmann never submitted an itemized statement to the convention, and on another page of the same issue is found Trautmann's report as audited by the expert accountants which was also audited by the Auditing Committee. Truth is stranger than fiction. The Editor certainly mistook his calling, he would make a good novelist, or he could possibly do better writing funny stories, for any one who has such utter disregard for facts is certainly better qualified as a story writer.

Mr. Mahoney contends that the delegates who were paid \$1.50 per day did not represent any constituency. I want to ask if Mr. Mahoney considers the Mining Department with about 27,000 members the only constituency in the I. W. W. since the Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. reports a membership of 62,000?

Mr. Mahoney talks about violating the Constitution by amending same. I want to ask if the Constitution would have been violated if all the grafters had been allowed to retain their berths?

Mr. Mahoney says that his objections were overruled regarding election of officers previous to Trautmann's financial report being submitted and "he felt that there was no further room on the floor of that convention for men who wish to conduct an organization in a business like way." I want to ask why Mr. Mahoney as a member of the G. E. B. condoned the unbusiness like conduct of Mr. McCabe in the Transportation Department as submitted evidence in the convention?

If Mr. Mahoney left the convention because same was not conducted in a business like way, why did he not protest

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. B. NEW YORK—First—The election clerks cannot ascertain how a voter votes.

Second—Apply to some book store that deals in law books.

H. J. C. QUINCY, MASS.—In the Co-operative Commonwealth 100 men, or any number, certainly have a right to set up a factory and manufacture shoes, or anything else they like, and offer their goods for sale. The question is not one of the RIGHT to do the thing; the question is whether they will find people foolish enough to work for them, when people can work for themselves at the national factory and make more.

Supposing, now, that these 100 men can actually produce shoes without the need of the assistance of others, they certainly have the RIGHT to offer their goods for sale—and people have the RIGHT to refuse to buy such goods, because they could not possibly be as cheap (apart from their quality) as the goods produced in the large national factories.

W. W. NEW YORK—As you may know, the occurrence is not uncommon in a capitalistically run Union, for a labor lieutenant of the capitalist class to yell "Socialism!" the instant one preaches Labor economics. It is so now, and to the glory of the S. L. P., that the moment Labor economics and sociology are preached, and especially when they win out, as they did in the I. W. W. convention, that the A. F. of L. and pure and simple political Socialists start to yell: "S. L. P.!"—For the rest the S. L. P. is true to its principle that the class-consciously organized economic organization of the Working Class is the required might to enforce the Right of the ballot. Hence the S. L. P. would be the last to turn such an economic organization into a political body.

H. K. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The same papers that last year pooh-poohed the I. W. W. when it was launched are the ones that this year are crying themselves hoarse that the I. W. W. is split. The wish is father to the thought. And there is no truth in it. Get a copy of Bulletin No. 2 of the Industrial Worker.

H. T. S. TONOPAH, NEV.—The referendum can never substitute conventions, or deliberative bodies. For the discussing of a subject thoroughly, the discussers, being many, must see and hear one another.

R. A. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—It is not to be expected that Lincoln could have had the correct conception of Labor and Capital. In his days, particularly out West, his home, conditions blurred the line of demarcation. Lincoln's messages to Congress, however, frequently refer to Capital and Labor; and there he gives the first place to Labor. It is more than probable that Lincoln considered Capital necessary, and a thing with "rights."

B. S. BOSTON, MASS.—Mr. Carey held the office of Councilman in Haverhill when he voted the \$15,000 appropriation for the armory.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN," NEW ORLEANS, L. A.—Delegate A. L. Smith of Local 38, of New Orleans, had to leave the convention of the I. W. W. before it adjourned. His departure was a loss to the revolutionary forces. Throughout his stay at the convention he stood as a rock against the reactionists and corruptionists.

H. J. W. SPOKANE, WASH.—See answer given above to W. W. New York. In addition the following incident, narrated by James M. Reid, of Toronto, a delegate to the I. W. W. convention, will explain the point. In a letter to this office that came together with yours he says:

"P. R. MacDonald [one of the reactionary miners' delegates who is Mayor of Roseland in British Columbia], after the first meeting of the Committee on Organization upon which I was, cast some aspersions upon the S. L. P. for the purpose of ire-raising for fun to himself. I said: 'The S. L. P. is all right.' He replied: 'Of course it is, you belong to it.' I replied: 'No, I do not'; which is true. He persisted in his assertion, and, being denied, said: 'Well, I heard you making an S. L. P. speech on the soap-box.' He was referring to an open-air meeting which I addressed during the convention in behalf of the I. W. W. I asked him if he heard me mention the S. L. P. during my talk. He replied: 'No; but it was an S. L. P. speech.' 'Well,' I said, 'if S. L. P. and the truth are synonymous, I am satisfied with your contention.' He shut up and vamoosed. He appeared no more on that committee. How quickly even a MacDonald can discern the difference between adulter-

ated mental food and pure mental food."—The incident is typical.

A. R. NEW YORK—First—The error is typographical. It lies in the items.

Second—We can say no more of the Cuban rebellion than we did last week. It was bourgeois radical, and it was a scheme to annex. Different elements among the rebels held different views.

A. B. L. WARREN, R. I.—The following are Russian papers published by the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party:

"Soldat" (The Soldier) in Sevastopol.

"Kasarma" (The Barrack) and Volenni (The Martial) in Odessa.

F. L. CHICAGO, ILL.—The Socialist party is not a political party. It is not enough to deal with the ballot for a body to be entitled to the designation of a "political party." Besides the ballot, a political party must have, or seek to acquire, the material backing to enforce, or attempt to enforce, the flat of its ballot. The Socialist party neither has such material backing nor seeks to organize any. It ignores the mission of the Union to constitute such a backing. Hence the S. P. is a ridiculous caricature of politics. It can avail nothing except to political tricksters.

W. E. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Suppose you recast the article. As it stands it is lame. The circumstance that Sherman expended over \$700 in so short a time is not in itself proof of graft or squandering. The \$700 may have been too much, and may have been too little; and fifty cents may have been too much. It depends upon how the money was expended, if, indeed, it was expended. Get the second bulletin of the "Industrial Worker." Sherman's expense account is there given in detail. By taking the items of "meals" and "extra meals" beside his hotel and salary, and by taking the items of "incidentals," etc., which run up into scores of dollars, without furnishing receipts and vouchers, a neat article could be gotten up. Try it. That would stick. As your article now stands, it is open to the charge of a condemnation of Sherman from insufficient premises.

J. S. CHICAGO, ILL.—The feudal system was the system under which the colonies of America, now United States, were held by the British Crown. That feudal system was free from many of its old-time features, but it manifested itself in the restrictions on commerce and manufacture, especially. P. C. CLEVELAND, O.—A. M. Simons did not withdraw from last year's convention. This year he was not a delegate. We are informed he is not a member of the I. W. W. We are told that this year he was seen prowling around in the audience, at one of the sessions, and then slunk away when he saw the card-house of his prophecies shattered.

Next question next week.

D. H. HUNTINGTON, ARK.—Now to your last question—

The workers cannot capture the economic basis of present political power before they are industrially organized. In this sense the "ninth hour," that is the hour of the revolution that culminates the preceding evolution, cannot yet sound. It is simply an impossibility. Things will continue, substantially as they now are, until that time. Nevertheless, it is correct to say that "the evolved child of the Socialist Republic is throbbing and ready for the revolution of its birth." The statement is correct in the sense that the working class is numerous enough and its class instinct strong enough, and the latter is a chord that will answer responsive whenever touched. Hence it is that the labor fakir is paid to stand between the revolutionist and that chord.

F. L. S. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You miss the point. The rage of the pure and simple political Socialists, at the two weeks "wasted" by the I. W. W. convention, is not simulated. It is genuine. During those two weeks the charges, that before then had been flying through the air, unsupported by proof, were proven against the reactionists and corruptionists on the Board. These gentlemen cannot now say they were condemned without proof. They were given a full hearing, and the fuller it was the more completely did they damn themselves. Hence the rage of their friends at the two weeks "wasted."

D. K. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—From the facts that you state you are entitled to vote.

J. S. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The booklet published by the Gomperes

(Continued on page 6.)

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Road street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Road street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters,
Daily People building, 2-6 New Road
street, N. Y. City, on October 25.
Dentish absent. Moren in chair. Minutes
of previous and special meetings ad-
opted.

Communications: (1) from Thomas
H. Jackson, candidate for governor,
on tour. Filed. Two from State Or-
ganizer Rudolph Katz, on tour. Filed.
From E. Weinstein, (2) on free speech
case victory; on illness, which prevented
him from touring northern counties
with L. Harris, who is actively engaged
in state campaign work in Buffalo;
and on plan of agitation for Buffalo
disapproved by S. E. C. at a previous
meeting. From Emil Hawk, organizer
Section Erie county favoring Reinstein
plan. Action of Secretary in adhering
to decision of committee, approved; as
was work of Harris in Buffalo.

Correspondence Bureau reported de-
mand for speaker from Patchogue, L.
I.; that Sections Queens and Richmond
have taken up leaflet distribution;
written all sections regarding watchers
and watchers' certificates; had for-
warded printed matter and literature to
Jackson, Seannell, Katz and Brooks;
communicated with Jamestown regard-
ing Miss Flynn speaking there, and
Binghamton regarding a meeting held
there, reported on by candidate Jack-
son. Actions approved; secretary in-
structed to secure speaker for Patcho-
que.

Secretary reported having received a
visit from a committee of the allied
printing trades council, headed by Mat-
thew E. Smith. The committee re-
quested that the allied printing union
label be placed on all campaign matter
issued by the State Executive Commit-
tee. The Secretary was instructed to
inform the allied printing trades coun-
cil committee that if the S. E. C. would
use any label at all, it would use the
I. W. W. label.

The Secretary reported having order-
ed 50,000 new leaflets, "On Election
Day," also 1,000 watchers' certificates.
Secretary was instructed to pay off the
indebtedness to the New York Labor
News Co. for printing, by depositing
with it two of its notes for loans ag-
gregating \$118.15, received from this
committee; the same to be drawn
against to the credit of this committee.
Meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

London, October 11.—Regular meet-
ing of N. E. C. Weber and Emery ab-
sent; Weber excused. Minutes adopt-
ed as read.

Communications: From Allanson
and Element. Bill for \$4.00 for print-
ing. Ordered sent back to have them
sent an itemized account. From "P.
Bohn, National Secretary, S. L. P., U.
E.; sending copies of Report Blank, etc.
Hassigro, the National Secretary,
was appointed to be a committee to
produce the Report Blank now on
hand. From C. H. Chase, manager of
New York Labor News Co., bill for
\$21.50 for printing of constitutions. The
National Secretary was ordered to for-
ward \$11.50 at once, and will send bal-
ance as soon as possible. From Wm.
Griffiths, Organizer of Section Van-
couver, asking N. E. C. to forward mon-
ies collected for the British Columbia
Organizers' Fund, saying that they had
engaged Williams to tour the Province;
also forwarded \$2.00 for stamps. Sec-
tion stamps were ordered to be sent
at once and notify Wm. Griffiths that
after Section London's meeting, Octo-
ber 27, will forward the B. C. Organ-
izers' Fund.

Unfinished Business. The National
Secretary was ordered to draw on
treasurer for \$2.00 for stamps and post-
age. Meeting adjourned.

W. D. Forbes Recording Sec'y.

SECTION ALLENTOWN, PA., S. L. P.
A special meeting will be held **SUN-
DAY, November 4th, 3 o'clock** at Wells
Hall, 1621 North Clark street for the
purpose of Organizing a Scandinavian
Socialist Club of the Socialist Labor
Party. All welcome.

John Laepple, Organizer.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!
A Mass Meeting will be held **SUN-
DAY, November 4th, 3 o'clock** at Wells
Hall, 1621 North Clark street for the
purpose of Organizing a Scandinavian
Socialist Club of the Socialist Labor
Party. All welcome.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, October 27, the following contri-
butions were received:
Thos. Powell, White Plains, per
P. Augustine \$.50
B. Touff, New York 5.00
Secnd. Section New York 2.00
Section Kings County, s/o
pledge 25.00
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn 1.00
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady... .50
C. P. Richardson, Brooklyn 1.00
F. H. College Point 1.00
Collected by Thos. H. Jackson,
from: Frank Pearson, \$5; J.
H. Sweeny, \$1; R. Gaffney,
\$50; collected at Bingham-
ton, \$2.50 9.00
Justus Ebert, Brooklyn 5.45
F. Clark West Brighton 1.00
C. Carson, Fort Richmond 1.00

Section Schenectady, weekly
collections for September 20c.
each from: J. Wallace, H.
Gunn, R. Krasberg, K.
Georgewitch, Ch. Gabner, M.
Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan,
J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H.
Burmester, E. Ericson, A.
Loukota, J. Durlik, J. Wein-
berger, F. Schwler, F. Hal-
derman, J. Maly, K. Josefek,
R. Witkowski, Ch. Zack, M.
Molloy, P. Schorast, P. Kost-
gen, J. Levoy, J. Rossi, W.
Ericson, P. Krasberger; from
H. Eisenach, 40c.; total 6.00

Collected by R. Katz, from:
Section Onondaga County,
\$1.50; C. Potter, Utica, \$1;
s/o list 125, \$2 14.50
22 & 24 A. D., New York, from:
Schacht, \$1; L. Guarnier, \$1;
A. Moren, \$1; S. Friedman,
\$1; V. Berger, \$1; Lucas, \$1 6.00

Total for the week \$ 79.95
Acknowledged October 20 .. 385.26

Grand total \$955.21
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.-Treas.
New York State Executive Committee.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

A. Ahlers, Detroit, Mich. \$.50
C. Smith, Detroit, Mich.25
J. Kortan, Detroit, Mich.25
Section Cincinnati, Ohio 3.75
E. Orr, Pottstown, Pa. 1.10
W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal. 2.50
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.75
P. Tephets, Dover, N. H.40
J. P. Goodman, Roanoke, Va. 1.00
R. Spencer, Roanoke, Va. 1.00
W. Welch, Roanoke, Va. 1.00
E. Smith, Roanoke, Va. 1.00
J. Schmidt, Roanoke, Va. 1.00
J. Harvey, Roanoke, Va. 1.00
A. Fearweather, Roanoke, Va.50
J. Slater, Somerdale, Ohio 1.00
F. Brinkman, Mineral City, O.35
Wm. Krumm, Section Alle-
gheny Co., Pa. 2.00
F. Weber, Section Allegheny
Co., Pa.50
W. Marshall, Section Allegheny
Co., Pa. 1.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. 1.00
J. Lishner, Tacoma, Wash.50

\$ 22.25
Previously acknowledged .. 357.13

MINNESOTA VOTERS ATTENTION!

The General Laws of Minnesota
make provision that "Small squares
shall be left at the right hand margin
of blank lines (of the ballot) on which
lines the voter may write the names of
any person for whom he desires to vote
and in which small squares he may
make cross marks (X) as in the case
of names printed thereon." Vote for
John W. Johnson, Socialist Labor Party
candidate for Governor, by writing
his name on the ballot in the place and
manner prescribed by the General
Laws!

POLISH ORGANIZATION IN CIN-
CINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., October 30.—Last
Sunday evening the nucleus of a Polish
speaking branch of the Socialist Labor
Party and Industrial Workers of the
World was formed here, at the West
End branch headquarters of the So-
cialist Labor Party, 1305 Freeman av-
enue. It is called "The Society of Pro-
gressive Workingmen Development, of
Cincinnati."

LOWELL, TAKE NOTICE!

Wm. H. Carroll of Boston, Socialist
Labor Party candidate for Governor,
will speak in Machinist (or Bay State)
Hall, **SUNDAY, November 4. Come
and hear him.**

FOR THE FESTIVAL.

Don't forget the bazaar and fair at
the Grand Central Palace Thanksgiving
Day Daily People Festival. Contribu-
tions of articles of value that can be
profitably disposed of, will be gladly re-
ceived. Send them to L. Abelson, 2-6
New Road street, New York City.



Vote in the Fifth Column, under the ARM AND HAMMER, for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
All others are Capitalist Parties.
FOR GOVERNOR
THOS. H. JACKSON of Fredonia

LONDON LETTER

THE BOILING POT OF LABOR PARTY INTRIGUES.

London, October 22.—The Laborites
and a section of the Liberals are pretend-
ing to fight each other just now. Hardie
is going about the country saying that
the Labor Party is committed to Social-
ism. Shackleton is following him up
with emphatic denials that it's anything
of the sort.

For months back there has been a
veiled struggle on the part of J. Ramsay
MacDonald and a few others in the Labor
Party to put Kier Hardie down, the lead-
ership to pass to J. R. M. The latter
gentleman has placed himself largely
at the disposal of Liberal interviewers,
and in each interview he has sought to
show how much more reasonable he is
than Hardie. I don't think the attempt
will succeed. Hardie, whatever else he
may be, is a very able tactician, and,
within limits, moderately honest and ca-
pable of commanding respect. MacDonald
is neither capable nor honest. He is a
loudmouthed braying bounder, and as
accomplished in crookery as his limited
endowments will permit him to be.
Still, the intrigue is a highly divert-
ing spectacle to the British Socialist
Labor Party men.

One of the principal members of the
Independent Labor Party, a man who
donates £500 at a time, is Cadbury, of
the big cocoa firm. This man is propie-
tor of a London "Daily News," a Non-
conformist Liberal paper with a wide cir-
culation and interest. How wide its cir-
culation is can be judged from the fact
that it reaches away up into Scotland,
and papers have very few mail subscrib-
ers, and depend on the retail stationers
for their sale. Well, "Comrade" Cadbury
of the I. L. P. in his capacity of propie-
tor of a Liberal paper, has set himself
to lecture Hardie severely for his tactics
as a leader, and to praise the virtues
of MacDonald. Last week he went the
length of saying (through his editorial
scribe) that if MacDonald had been the
leader of the Labor Party instead of
Hardie, the present farcical battle of
words with the Liberals would never have
happened.

There has at last appeared the one
and only pamphlet issued by the "Social-
ist Party of Great Britain"—an exclu-
sively London secession, you will remem-
ber, from the Social Democrats Federa-
tion. This pamphlet is a translation of
one of the Kautsky series which De Leon
adapted to American or improved capital-
ist conditions. They decided that De
Leon had abused the Kautsky series by
cutting out the illustrations taken from
classical Germany and inserting vulgar,
modern, up-to-date examples from coarse
common America. Accordingly Genosse
Neumann has translated it from the holy
original in order to give the world the
priceless boon of a pure version. Appar-
ently illustrations and statistics dealing
with German petty bourgeois and peasant
proprietors (a non-existent species
here) are better suited to the needs of
a rural district like London than those
chosen from America.

Meanwhile they are in a bad mix. They
haven't formed a single branch outside
London beyond one at Watford. In Lon-
don they are involved in a half-a-dozen
sectional factions. Their largest branch
is in revolt against the Executive Com-
mittee, has gone on strike and refused
to hold propaganda meetings. The man
that prints their paper (a member of
their party) has been charged with print-
ing obscene literature, 1,750 copies of a
book being seized. He is out on bail fixed
at £50. The Socialist Standard man-
agement, although it denounces us for
our abusive and slanderous language, has
had a writ for libel served upon it by
Richard Bell, M. P., fakir-in-chief to the
Railwaymen, for a very mild (relatively)
attack they made on him. So altogether
the poor S. P.'s are in a bad way.

WATCHER.

—Slavery will be abolished when the
producers own the means with which
wealth is produced.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS.



NEW YORK:
Governor,
THOMAS H. JACKSON.

MICHIGAN:
Governor,
HERMAN RICHTER.

OHIO:
Secretary of State,
MAX EISENBERG.

INDIANA:
Secretary of State,
THEO. BERNINE.

CONNECTICUT:
Governor,
C. F. ROBERTS.

MINNESOTA:
Governor,
JOHN W. JOHNSON.

MASSACHUSETTS:
Governor,
WM. H. CARROLL.

NEW JERSEY:
Congress,
N. M. HEMBERG,
WALTER GILPIN,
FREDRICK W. RAIL,
FRANK RAPP,
CHRISTIAN J. WOLF,
BERNARD BURGHOLZ,
ULRICH FRUEH,
HERMAN HARTUNG,
GUSTAVE JOHNSON.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Governor,
JOHN DESMOND.

RHODE ISLAND:
Governor,
DAVID J. MORAN.

WISCONSIN:
Governor,
O. J. ROSEAAS.

WASHINGTON:
Judges of the Supreme Court,
F. H. CONANT,
Of Auburn,
GEORGE FERCH,
Of Spokane,
AUGUST ANDERSSON,
Of Port Angeles,
JOHN RAYMOND,
Of Snoqualmie.

ILLINOIS:
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
PHILIP YEAL,
Of St. Louis.

TEXAS:
Governor,
A. S. DOWLER,
Of El Paso County.

LETTER-BOX

(Continued from page 5.)

cap-makers "The Deceit of the I. W. W." has hardly a word of truth in it. It is false in all important respects. It is a repetition of the system of lies against the Alliance of old. Read it carefully; you will see it is an attempt to impose upon the reader by half-truths and by assuming as proved things that are not proven. That crowd of grafters had been buying houses upon the prospective dues from dupes. The I. W. W. busted the combination. Hence their rage.

"A COMRADE," NEW YORK.—De-
legate Dumas, silk-worker, at the I. W. W. convention did not call De Leon a "poor" a "tyrant" and a "political humbug"—at least not on the floor of the convention. What he may have said outside of the convention, when together with the minority who tried

COST OF LIVING

Vegetables, Meats and All Other Staples
Soar Upward 22.13 Per Cent. In
Seven Years In Jersey.

Trenton, October 24.—Deputy James
T. Morgan, of the Bureau of Labor and
Statistics, has prepared a statement of
the relative increase of living and the
advance of wages in New Jersey. He
says the cost of living is the domin-
ant factor in determining the value of
wages, and reaches the conclusion that,
from the comparisons he presents, it is
shown to his satisfaction that the in-
crease in wages has but barely compen-
sated for the great advance in the cost
of living.

The prices used in Morgan's statement
are retail quotations for a selected list
of articles of household supplies, ob-
tained from the principal dealers in the
leading cities and towns of the State,
taken during the month of June.

The cost of living in New Jersey, so
far as can be determined by the retail
prices of table supplies, forms a part
of this report, as it has been part of that
of each year since 1898. The purpose
has been to show, in connection with cur-
rent wages of labor, as they appear in
the annual statistics of manufacturers
the varying efficiency of workmen's
earnings in procuring the ordinary stand-
ard necessities of life, it being a self-
evident fact that the value of money,
whether in wages or in any other form,
is determined by its purchasing power,
and that there is no advantage whatever
in an increase of income accompanied
by a corresponding advance in the cost
of necessities.

Retail prices rather than wholesale
have been adopted for the purpose of
the inquiry for the obvious reason that
freight and transportation charges have
much to do with fixing selling prices to
consumers. These items being, as a mat-
ter of course, higher in proportion to the
distance the place of ultimate consign-
ment may be from the source of supply.
The same firms are called on each year
to fill out the schedules and the prices
in all localities are uniformly given for
the month of June, so that there is no
possibility of the value of comparisons
being impaired through changes in the
forms from which the data is obtained
or difference in the time to which they
apply.

Comparing the same articles which ap-
pear in the bill for 1906 and 1899 there
was an aggregate average cost of \$18.95
for 1906, as compared with \$16.90 for
1899; an increase is therefore shown for
1906 with the earlier year of \$2.05, or
12.13 per cent, which, divided over the
intervening eight years, shows an aver-
age increase for each year of a little
more than 1.5 per cent.

The cost of living, Morgan says, is the
dominant factor in determining the value
of wages, and the true significance of the
figures relating thereto for any given
time are dependent on the trend of wages
or earnings during the same period.

to run the convention and failed, we
do not know.

S. B. SEATTLE, WASH.—The docu-
ment you sent to this office from the
State Committee has no signatures.
Bohn is out of town for a few days.
The local National Executive Commit-
tee does not meet until November 2.
Such matter as that sent from the
State Committee gets into The People
only as a part of the report of the local
National Executive Committee's ses-
sion, being a communication to the
local N. E. C.

A. S. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.:
C. C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.:
L. M. G. HAMILTON, CANADA: D.
L. CALDWELL, IDA.: A. J. F. N. Y.:
W. H. JEROME, ARIZ.: J. J. NEW
YORK: P. A. J. SAQ HARBOR, N. Y.:
C. B. PORTLAND, O.: H. F. CIN-
CINNATI, O.: E. B. COLUMBUS, O.:
F. R. BUCKHANNON, W. VA.: H. T.
S. BONAPAH, NEV.—Matter received

Grand Vaudeville Per-
formance and Ball

Grand Central Palace
LEXINGTON AVENUE
Bet. 43d and 44th Streets NEW YORK

under the auspices of

SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906.
AT 3 P. M. THANKSGIVING DAY

for the

DAILY PEOPLE

Tickets admitting one 25c
HAT CHECK 10 CENTS

An excellent array of professional vaudeville
talent will positively appear
BALL AT EIGHT P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

against the crooked work of the old G.
E. B. much less leave the old G. E. B.
for their UNBUSINESS like graft?

Mr. Mahoney says that he still recog-
nizes Sherman as President, evidently
because his office has not been abolished
by referendum vote, and in the same sen-
tence he says that he no longer will re-
cognize Trautmann as Secretary-Treas-
urer, because he was expelled by the
Executive Board on charges of violating
the Constitution. I want to ask Mr.
Mahoney as being one of the members
of the G. E. B., why he takes that posi-
tion without first submitting Traut-
mann's expulsion to a referendum vote?
Is it all right for the actions of the
graffers to go into immediate effect,
while the actions of the revolutionists
are to await for a referendum vote of
the membership?

Mr. McMullen states in his report that
the Transportation Department was
regularly installed at the first conven-
tion, I ask why said Transportation De-
partment never paid any money into the
General Office until about January 1st-
06 and then borrowed \$500 from the
General Organization to keep a Depart-
ment so-called going while Departments
are supposed to be composed of 3000
members? Is it possible that those
staunch upholders of the Constitution
violated same by organizing a Depart-
ment with less than 3000 members? Is
it not a fact that L. M. Kohl only re-
presented about 250 members which was
all there was in the Department since
he only had 5 votes on the basis of 1
vote for every 50 members? How can
Trautmann be charged with disrupting
Departments which never legally exist-
ed? Or if the first convention did install
the Transportation Department and
thereby violated the Constitution of its
own making, was it not within the
province of the G. E. B. to either dissolve
same or submit such proposition to the
membership of said Department, es-
pecially so since Trautmann's charges
against McCabe were withdrawn with
that provision?

Mr. McMullen states that owing to
methods used by Trautmann about 120
locals are in bad standing. How many
business meetings of local union did Mr.
Sherman attend where he could properly
instruct them as to methods, etc., while
he was on his junketing trip? Perhaps
Mr. Sherman tried to curtail the expen-
ses of the organization, for if he had at-
tended some of the business meetings of
the locals and become acquainted with
the rank and file, he might have deemed
himself justified in stuffing some more
incidentals into his accounts.

All this turmoil is merely the same
old fight the militant working class has
fought—its efforts towards emancipa-
tion. The working class united is un-
conquerable except in so far as they
themselves are willing to yield, but it is
rather difficult to guard against the al-
lmy snakes from within the labor
movement who come to us and extend
the hand of fellowship, with the intent
of stabbing us in the back. The last con-
vention has proven its ability to deal
with men who attempt to sidetrack the
labor movement from its historic mis-
sion, the abolition of wage slavery.

DEMAND FOR LABOR

(Continued from page 1.)

are only paid for, thus making a little
over \$1 per day for the time spent at
threshing. On account of rain and windy
weather we can't work, and when we
can't work we get no pay.

With some machines the worker must
pay for board when they can't work.
Our sleeping conditions are like those of
the hogs. We are furnished a tent where
straw is spread on the ground with some
dirty quilts and horse blankets to cover
ourselves. (Some have to furnish their
own bed clothing.) In this condition we
lay ourselves down for a few hours and

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section head-
quarters, or other permanent announce-
ments. The charge will be five dollars a
year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—
Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m.
at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop av-
enue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County
—Second and fourth Saturday in the
month, at Daily People building, 2-6
New Road street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County
at Daily People building, 2-6 New Road
street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and
public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh
street. Public educational meetings Sun-
day evenings. People readers are invited
to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and
Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m.
at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets
every second and fourth Tuesday of
month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am.
Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets
every first and third Monday of each
month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st
and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S.
L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Com-
mittee meets every 2nd and 4th Thurs-
day. German, Jewish and Hungarian edu-
cational meetings every Wednesday
and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,
room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m.
2nd and 4th regular business, others de-
voted to lectures. Science class Wednes-
day nights.

New Jersey State Executive Commit-
tee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y,
110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig,
Fin. Sec'y, 206 Governor street, Paterson,
N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive
and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to
Bisbee, please communicate with M. A.
Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free
reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting
comrades, I. W. W. members and all
others invited. Business meetings every
Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P.
Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner
Webster street.

try to rest our overworked and exploited
bodies.

The Socialists claim that the develop-
ment of machinery increases the produc-
tivity of labor and at the same time dis-
places human labor.

The harvester and threshing machine
has undergone a marked change in that
respect in the last few years.

The self binder does away with thou-
sands of "harvest hands" and the more
recent self-feeding modern separator
gives many more thousands of "hand
cutters," "feeders," etc., (which were ne-
cessary to operate the threshing machine
of only about 8 or 10 years ago), a
chance to learn some other trade or look
for jobs in other industries which are un-
dergoing the same development; hence
the cause of that everlasting army of the
unemployed; hence the reports that come
in that in some parts of Minnesota and
Dakota men are "thicker than the hair
on a dog" this fall; and they can't get
work for wages enough to exist on.

The sons and daughters of the middle
class farmer, whom capitalism is oppres-
sing unmercifully, who are forced into
wage slavery before they are of age,
and part of the time, work at home as
hard—this element of the rising genera-
tion will become class-conscious and re-
volutionary recruits to the Socialist
movement, and help to hasten the day of
our freedom from capitalist tyranny.
Oppression, exploitation and wage slav-
ery, as soon as the voice of Socialism and
its propaganda has reached them.

J. H. Ecklund.